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Moscow Negotiations Suspended by Finland; Wage-Hour Law Challenge

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 13, 1939

Finns Fail to Reach Accord With Soviet

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—The Finnish Foreign Office announced today that its delegation in Moscow would leave for home tonight, suspending lengthy negotiations by which Russia has been seeking concessions from Finland.

The returning delegation is scheduled to arrive in Helsingfors, Nov. 15. It had been given authority to return whenever there appeared to be no hope of further progress.

Soviets call Finns stubborn and to blame in deadlock: Page 12.

Firms Defy Authority of Wage-Hour Examiner

WASHINGTON (AP)—Southern garment manufacturers challenged today the authority of a Wage-Hour Administration trial examiner to conduct a public hearing on minimum wages recommended for 650,000 workers in the apparel industry. They contended the law required an administrator to conduct hearings and that because of the resignation of Elmer F. Andrews as Administrator today's hearing was not valid. Thomas Holland of the Public Contracts Division, who is trial examiner at the hearing, took the protest under consideration and said he would rule on it later.

Chrysler Lays Off 3,200 More Due to Strike

DETROIT (AP)—Chrysler Corporation announced today the layoff of 3,200 additional employees, including 1,400 office workers, and attributed the action to the prolonged dispute with the United Auto Workers Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

It was estimated that approximately 58,000 Chrysler workers now are idle because of the labor stalemate. Other thousands of workers have been affected in allied industries.

War Summary: Britain and France Reply

Britain and France, replying to the Belgo-Netherlands mediation offer, today made clear that their terms of peace would include restoration of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria.

The Netherlands showed mounting calm in the effort to allay uneasiness due to reports of possible German invasion. Premier Dirk Jan de Geer, in a radio address, declared there was no ground for uneasiness.

Finland, with Russia refusing compromise offers, withdrew the delegation from Moscow which for a month has been discussing Soviet demands for territorial and air and naval base concessions.

Italy took further steps to augment its army but throughout Southeastern Europe added evidences of Balkan co-operation were visible.

On the western front, Switzerland has issued a new mobilization order to strengthen its Franco-German borders.

While military experts have been disposed to discount the likelihood of a German attack on either end of the line this winter, Paris reports 100 German divisions located between the Rhine and Moselle Rivers, supporting the Siegfried Line. That means 1,500,000 men or more. From Belgium and the Netherlands has come word from neutral observers that another 500,000 German picked men are lined up along those neutral frontiers. That would make some 2,000,000 first-line German troops disposed along the whole front of possible action.

The German High Command meanwhile reports that "strong enemy scouting troops" have been repulsed in fresh assaults on strategic hilltops southwest of Pirvasens.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, 7 and 12.

Dr. Smith Gets 5-15 Years After Guilty Plea

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Dr. James Monroe Smith, former Louisiana State University President, liquidated 27 State embezzlement and forgery charges in District Court here today by pleading guilty to four of the charges.

Judge Charles A. Holcombe imposed a sentence of from 5 to 15 years in the State Penitentiary.

U. S. Army Good-Will Flight Lands in Peru

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Seven United States Army Air Corps bombers, on a good-will flight to Rio de Janeiro, landed at Limatambo airport here yesterday after a nine-hour flight from Cristobal, Canal Zone.

The mission, which started from Langley Field, Va., is in charge of Maj. Gen. Delos Emmons. A crew of 56 officers and men is in charge of the 23-ton ships.

College Girls Are Assured Of Jobs in Public Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—College girls were advised by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and other government authorities at a week end conference of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations that there are plenty of public service jobs open to them if they have the necessary qualifications.

The message was carried to colleges all over the country by the 65 deans of women and other personnel officers present.

At the present time about one-fifth of the 4,000,000 persons on the Federal pay roll are women but speakers held out hope for a greater proportion in years to come.

Speaking from experience as the first woman in the President's Cabinet, Secretary Perkins held that character is as important as intellectual efficiency for successful Government employees.

"I am old-fashioned enough to believe that women cannot go far in Government service unless they have character and conscience," Secretary Perkins declared. "Tolerance and understanding of a great variety of people are also especially important in these United States, as are unselfishness and the ability to cooperate with others."

Secretary Perkins also referred to the necessity of an ability to "take it," saying the successful woman employee will be "the girl who has learned not to cry when she loses a basketball game."

The movement to oust married women from jobs in order to give them to single women or to men was condemned by Paul J. Kern, President of the Civil Service Commission of New York.

"We recognize that women are people," he said. "If one group of citizens is to be interfered with in their employment, it is only a step to interfering with others—to discriminate against race or creed,"

About 87 per cent of the women employed by the Federal Government receive less than $3,200 a year, Arthur S. Fleming, United States Civil Service Commissioner reported.

Among the Government posts women are filling with a greater degree of success than men are inspection jobs in the Wage and Hour Administration, Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau told the conferees.

Opinion was divided as to the advantages of stenography as a stepping stone to higher government positions.

Other speakers on the two-day program included John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Judge Dorothy Kenyon, of New York; Mabel T. Boardman, Secretary of the American Red Cross; Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board; Mrs. Lucille F. McMillan, and Harry B. Mitchell, United States Civil Service Commissioners.

The conference was planned by Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, Director of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations and Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Chairman of the Board, in an attempt to inform the Nation of obstacles in the way of women's employment in public service fields as well as to discover where the best openings lie.

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Plane Industry Plans 8,000 To Allies Yearly

Announces 15,000 annual capacity now—Output to be speeded up—Half to go for export.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The American aviation industry was busily engaged in two somewhat divergent activities today:

1. Countering an assertion by Germany's Air Marshal Hermann Göring that the United States could not supply sizable numbers of planes to the Allies with a statement that American industry "now has a production capacity of 15,000 planes a year" of which some 8,000 could presumably be spared for export.

2. Laboring mightily to convert this assertion into fact by as early as next June. An export rate of 8,000 planes a year would amount to approximately 666 planes a month and the industry now is turning out something like 150 planes a month, which is a measure of the task ahead between now and next summer.

Obviously, the industry is putting its best foot forward by saying that factory space increased by 17 per cent and engine producing space by 20 per cent in the first half of this year; that the industry before the war was operating only at 65 per cent of capacity on a one-shift basis and now is doubling on shifts; and citing these facts along with a large increase in sub-contracting to justify a present "production capacity" of 15,000 planes a year.

Source of Figures

These figures came from John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

When it comes down to calculations in terms of planes actually delivered at Atlantic tidewater for export to the Allies, both Mr. Jouett and those in the industry who are laboring with the complex problem of export doubtless would be happy to reach an effective outward flow of 666 planes a month by next summer.

Mere statistics are not an adequate measure of an industry accustomed to rapid expansion and now forcing itself to the limit. The field of sub-contracting holds out encouraging possibilities, for example, according to those who are directing the industry's effort.

Existing manufacturers have the tools and machines which can be converted without too great effort, to furnishing the airplane factories with parts heretofore laboriously produced by them. Plant arrangements look to concentrating a single plant unit on one model of plane, with feeders from sub contractors, and thereby enlarging production far more than the figures of enlarged factory space would indicate.

U. S. Defense Needs Come First

With this trend being pressed as rapidly as possible, the problem of securing skilled labor in sufficient quantities for two and three shifts will diminish, for the more a plant specializes, the less skill

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Allied 'Terms' Demand Ban on Reich's Spoils

Responses to Belgian-Netherlands offer of mediation include freedom for Austria as well as Poland and Czechoslovakia—Onus put on Nazis to state what they propose in peace.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—While maintaining that the door still remains open to any German proposals likely to lead to a just peace, the week-end pronouncements, notably those of King George, President Lebrun of France and Mr. Winston Churchill show a stiffened Allied resolve that the basis of any settlement must be a redress of the wrongs Germany has already done to other nations.

The inclusion of Austria among the countries which must be freed from German enslavement is a feature of M. Lebrun's reply to the Belgian-Netherlands mediation offer. "Durable peace therefore can only be established by repairing the injustices which force has imposed on Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland," M. Lebrun said.

King George in his reply refers Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold to the aims already expressed by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, which name only Poland and Czechoslovakia as victims of Nazi aggression which must get back security and the right to live their own lives. But Mr. Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty in a "fighting" radiocast last night coupled Austria with Poland and Czechoslavakia as countries which Germany has "trampled down and looted."

Onus Put on Nazis

The Allied answer to the Netherlands' Belgian peace move emerges with greater clarity as follows—since the German Government has been repeatedly told what the British and French are fighting for, the onus of making proposals is placed on the Nazis, but if Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold can obtain from Germany any proposals which afford a real prospect of achieving the Allied aims they will receive "earnest consideration."

Little hope of any successful outcome of a peace move is discernible, however, in Mr. Churchill's radiocast or in the week-end speech of Sir Edward Grigg, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information.

"The fate of Holland and Belgium, like that of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria," Mr. Churchill said, "will be decided by

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Boston's Red Cross Campaign Opened by Parade and Talks

The biggest Red Cross membership drive in 20 years, since the World War, opened in Boston today with a 20-minute parade in the downtown section of the City followed by a brief ceremony in Post Office Square where Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, and Postmaster Peter F. Tague urged citizens to join this year.

Following their brief remarks eulogizing the cause of the Red Cross and the service it performs particularly in times of war such as the present, the three public officials were presented with special Red Cross flags to fly from their respective offices at the State House, City Hall, and the Federal Building.

The parade started from Boylston and Charles Street at 12:00 noon, proceeded to Tremont Street, North on Tremont to School Street, down School Street past City Hall to Washington, diagonally across Washington Street to Water, and thence to Post Office Square. Following the brief official remarks the parade, witnessed by 75,000 for which 200 policemen were assigned, disbanded.

Three Divisions in Line

The parade was made up of three divisions: first, military escort; second, disaster, and third, volunteers and membership. The Police Department, through the courtesy of Commissioner Timilty and Deputy Superintendent O'Day; the Fire Department, through Commissioner Reilly and Chief Pope; the Coast Guard, through Captain Shanley; the Navy and Marines through Rear Admiral Tarrant, and the National Guard, through Major General Needham, were among the participating units.

Leading the cars, trucks and floats was a Red Cross sedan, in which Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, mother of the Governor, rode with friends in recognition of her service in 1918 as Vice Chairman of the American Red Cross Women's Division of New England.

The roster was, as follows: First division (military escort), M 1 Police Car, Mounted Police, Chief Marshal, Major General Needham and Aides; Military Staff, Red Cross officials, House of Angel Guardian Band, detail of sailors, Naval Color Guard, Navy Air Service, detail of Marines, Naval Hospital ambulance, and National Guard motorized equipment.

Varied Services Represented

The second division (disaster) commanded by George P. Johnson, Red Cross Director of First Aid, survey beachwagons, Coast Guard portable radio and surf boat on trailer, police cars, 20 Police Department stretcher bearers (trained by Red Cross), Fire Department detail, consisting of engine, ladder truck and 40 firemen trained in First Aid, Red Cross First Aid and Life Saving floats, New England Telephone and Telegraph heavy construction car, 30 nurses on foot, nurses' float and Home Hygiene float.

At the conclusion of the exercises in Posto Office Square a Red Cross flag was raised on the Thorndike Angell Statute followed by a storm of Red Cross stickers tossed out of the windows in office buildings surrounding the square. The kag raising and showering of stickers officially opened the membership drive, officials said.

Anti-War Note Rings Loudly All Over U.S.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—In a week end dominated by the enunciation of basic peace requirements by many governments and leaders—in Britain, France, and the neutral lowlands especially—the United States had its eloquent word to add.

From President Roosevelt, speaking from the White House, to ceremonies that took place in the most remote corners of the Nation, the central theme was the maintenance of peace for the United States and the securing of peace for the world. Indeed, the anti-war sentiment which has welled up in the Nation in an increasing tide ever since the outbreak of the European conflict, came to a crest on Nov. 11. In a sense not duplicated in its 20 previous celebrations, Armistice Day this year was a day when everyone thought of peace.

Struck Keynote

President Roosevelt struck the keynote when he said:

"Now we need a new, a better peace. A peace which shall cause men at length to lay down weapons of hatred which have been used to divide them; and to forego purposeless ambitions which have created fear—ambitions which in the long run serve no useful end. We seek a language in which neighbor can talk to neighbor; in which men can talk to men; and in which the common and homely and human instincts which are found everywhere may reach expression through the elimination of fear."

Ceremonies here were significantly simple. The President made his annual trip to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Arlington Ridge, and as a mellow sun poured down on the hillsides still glowing with ruddy autumnal hues, his wreath was laid on the shrine. The chief speaker at Arlington was Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of Navy, and he struck this note: "We glory on this Armistice Day that we are at peace with the world. To preserve that peace is the task to which the Administration is dedicated. We want no more long rows of graves. This country is practically unanimous in its fervent desire to maintain the peace with honor. Perhaps in the rehabilitation of a disorganized world, this country will make her greatest contribution to civilization and the advancement of mankind. We hope a just peace will come soon to a warring world."

Theme Repeated

Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of Staff of the Navy, repeated the theme again when he said: "To maintain an honorable peace is uppermost in every heart."

Spokesmen for the American Legion here played upon the same serious notes. Mrs. William H. Corinth, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, said:

"While nations are at war, let us pause to think that peace, too, demands its sacrifices; peace demands valor, peace demands devotion—a brave devotion to the same ideals that called this boy to his death. Every time we gather to perpetuate his memory, it is incumbent on us that we should be worthy of recalling him. We can demonstrate our grateful appreciation by a renewed determination to conserve the principles of our own patriotism, to ask every man and woman within the sound of our voice to thank God for a free America."

Legion Goes Farther

Yet Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, went farther than his colleagues in calling for commitments for the future. He said:

"We of the American Legion believe that it is of paramount importance for our fellow countrymen to permit only one answer to the question of the possible entry of the United States into this war abroad.

"The conclusive answer must be that the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, did end—in irrevocable fash-

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Wallace Calls For Racial Unity

By the Associated Press

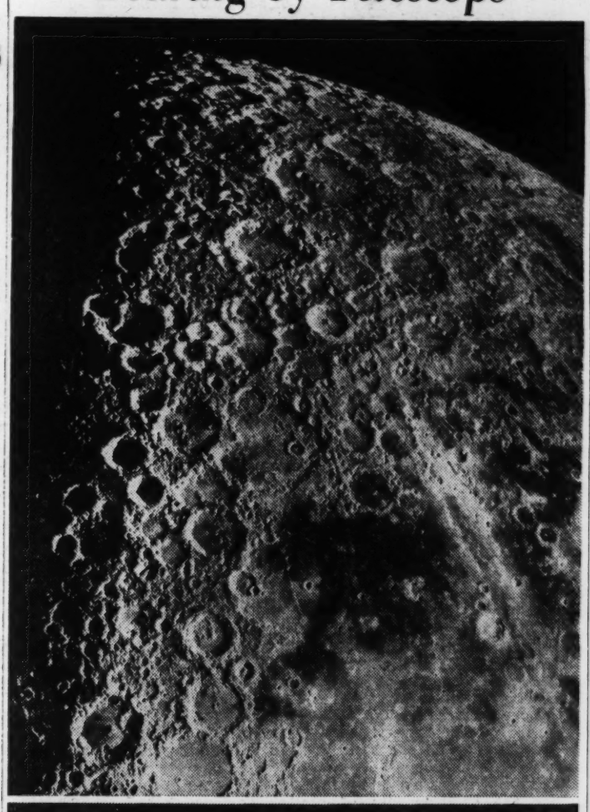
Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 13

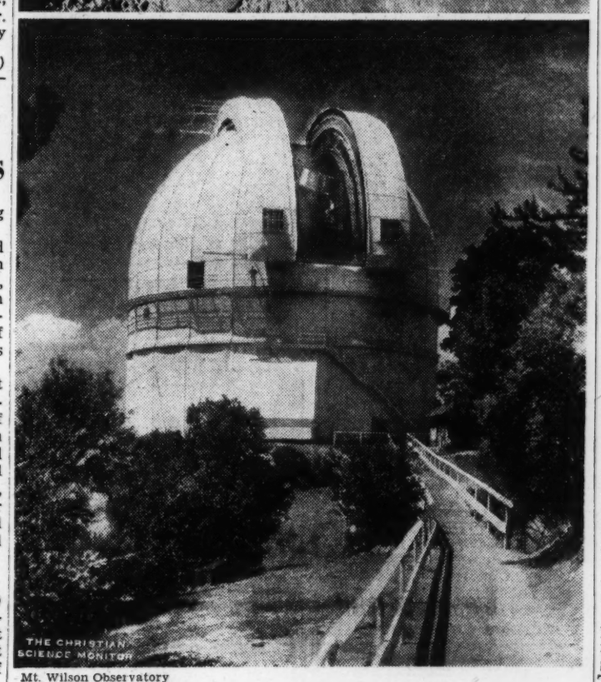
Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in an Armistice Day address to more than 5,000 southeastern Negro educators and farmers here, said his experiences "with social problems," had led him to the conclusion that "almost all, if not all, the propaganda about superior racial stocks has no basis in scientific fact."

"So long as one can assume that the poverty of certain groups—either white or colored—is due to inferiority," he continued, "it is easy enough to find excuses for doing nothing about the situation. . . . One of your tasks is the creation of a better understanding between the races.

"With Europe's turmoil in mind, Americans everywhere could well afford to help in creating better understanding and better relationships. This means removal of discrimination wherever it exists. . . . The existence of discontented and embittered minorities could easily be a threat to the whole nation. . . ."

Touring by Telescope





Mt. Wilson Observatory

The Trip's Destination and the Vehicle of Travel

Upper: Southern portion of the Moon (seen upside down) at last quarter. Lower: Dome housing the 100-inch Hooker reflector on Mt. Wilson.

Telescopes on Mountain Tops Chart Pathways to the Stars

Pathway to the Stars
First of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Powerful instruments on isolated mountain tops throughout the world, furnish pathways to the stars for the world of astronomy. They open the way for specialists whose cosmic questions range all the way from the origin of craters on the moon and the nature of spots on the sun to why stars shine and how far off is the edge of the physical universe?

Now being built in the optical shops in Pasadena and on Mount Palomar, California, is the world's largest behemoth of research, a veritable giant among giants. The 200-inch mirror is now rapidly taking final shape. Dr. Anderson told us he hopes to see it completed by the autumn of 1940 perhaps. The mirror surface now is almost perfectly concave. Next comes the task of making it parabaloid. Almost as ticklish and likely to consume just as much time is the task of finishing the gears for orienting the instrument in right ascension and declination, the latitude and longitude of the celestial globe.

At Mount Wilson, in active service every clear night is the present world's largest 'scope, the 100-inch, the instrumental pathway used by such men as Hubble, Humason, Adams and Jeans to travel to the outermost known parts of the cosmos, studying groups of galaxies that form "island universes."

At McDonald observatory in Texas where high altitude in the Davis Mountains gives excellent "seeing" was recently dedicated the 82-inch telescope already responsible for the discovery of two "cool" stars, their degree of redness so low that most telescopes and cameras would skip right over them and never know they were there.

Lowell observatory specializes in the planets, members of the sun's family. This was the private observatory of Percival Lowell, the man who predicted that beyond Neptune was another planet responsible for otherwise unexplainable irregularities in its orbit.

Lowell's prophecy was disbelieved by most astronomers, but in 1930, Pluto actually was found on a star plate, just about where mathematics said it should be. The discovery plate, seen with our own eyes is one of the observatory's prized possessions.

At Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton (California) is one of the world's largest refractor-type telescopes, an instrument which ac-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Snow Cruiser Ends Odyssey At Boston Pier

37-ton machine for Byrd expedition completes 18-day overland trip from Chicago.

The 37-ton snow cruiser of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, which has amazed crowds, tied up traffic, broken down and been repaired several times since it left Chicago 18 days ago, reached its destination—Boston—at last today.

The big, streamlined, exploring device, looking very much like a magnified oil truck with over-sized wheels, ended its odyssey beside the expedition steamer North Star at the South Boston Army Base at 8 a. m.

Thousand View Cruiser

Parked on the pier from which it will be loaded on the North Star about 8:30 or 9 a. m. tomorrow, the 55-foot cruiser immediately became the object of interest to thousands of visitors who flocked to the pier, sought to scribble their names on its flaming red sides, but found 60 husky dogs which were tied up nearby even more interesting than the Antarctic cruiser.

By noon, it was estimated conservatively that more than 10,000 persons, including many women, had braved chill winds blowing in from the bay to enter the Army Pier and stare at the huge vehicle which has lumbered its way across Indiana, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts since Oct. 26, forcing normal traffic to detour to let it pass.

Throngs Kept Moving

First visitors were kept behind a rope about 100 feet from the cruiser, while soldiers and customs officers kept them moving. As the throng slowly passing through the pier increased in size to close to 3,000, officials let down the barriers and the spectators pushed up to the 12-foot-high tractor.

Many expressed disappointment that the cruiser was not funnier—and bigger. From published descriptions of its slow speed—often not more than five miles an hour—and its huge size—barely able to get through highway bridges, many had expected to find some kind of a prehistoric monster refashioned in steel by natural scientists.

Instead, they found a large but plainly designed truck similar to many they had seen delivering gasoline for the large refineries. The only peculiar feature of the exterior, many commented, was the wheels—10-feet high and covered with smooth rubber tires.

Autograph Album

Even the painting job was plain—bright red, except for three horizontal bands of black, white and yellow. The plainness had been given variety, however, by hundreds of sight-seers who had scribbled their names on its sides. Spectators had difficulty to find room to add their names to the vehicular autograph album.

As Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, Scientific Director of the Armour Institute of Technology Research Foundation, took the two-ton spare tire rack off the rear of the vehicle and had it stowed—in parts—in the aft hold of the North Star, preparatory to rolling the remaining 35 tons onto the forward deck at high tide tomorrow, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who commands the expedition, announced the ship would sail as soon as the cruiser is aboard.

To roll the cruiser aboard, it is

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Dowd Quits as Suffolk Sheriff; Successor to Be Named Nov. 15

John F. Dowd's expected resignation as Sheriff of Suffolk County was received at Governor Saltonstall's office today and simultaneously came a statement by Mr. Dowd explaining he could not fight the graft and extortion charges brought by the Boston Bar Association because "it would cost me $12,000 or $15,000 which it is naturally impossible for me to obtain."

Just 14 minutes before the Massachusetts State Supreme Court prepared to open a formal hearing on the charges, Mr. Dowd's resignation reached the Executive office, where Governor Saltonstall announced he had sent an official acceptance of the resignation to Mr. Dowd, had notified officially the State Supreme Court, and that he would appoint a successor on Wednesday, this week.

Mindful of the rush of "candidates" for Mr. Dowd's former public seat, generally regarded one of the best political positions in Massachusetts, newspapermen asked Mr. Saltonstall whether he would appoint a Democrat or a Republican to the post.

"That's a rather seductive question so early in the morning," parried the Governor.

Later the Governor held a conference with Fred T. Field, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; John P. Higgins, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and F. Delano Putnam, Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, on what he described "the Sheriff's office and the Court House situation."

Meanwhile two investigations were started today into Mr. Dowd's affairs as sheriff. Judge Frederick Chase, President of the Boston Bar Association, appeared at the office of District Attorney William J. Foley, together with Attorneys Reuben L. Lurie and Claude B. Cross, counsel for the Association, presenting all the evidence amassed against Mr. Dowd to have been used in the ouster proceedings against him.

This evidence was accepted by Assistant District Attorney Frederic T. Doyle for use in preparation of the District Attorney's case before the Suffolk County Grand Jury, indicating a possible criminal prosecution of the former Sheriff.

At City Hall it was announced that an investigator for the Boston Finance Commission, together with two from the Auditor's office, had gone to the Charles Street (County) Jail to make an audit of County property at the residence there furnished for the Sheriff and to study relevant matters.

Confirming in part the suspicions which caused these investigations, Special Sheriff Daniel A. Whelton, who automatically today became Sheriff pro tem until the Governor appoints a successor, told news-

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Britain Gets Wartime Help From Industry and Labor

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13 — Developments due to the war, such as the wide extension of the recently conceived system of labor-employer "brain trusts" to advise the Government on industrial policy, are expected in labor circles here to prove of vital significance in the future relations of labor, employers, and the State.

The developments are regarded as far transcending in importance the mere question of strengthening the system of collective bargaining. Now for the first time the trade union movement is winning practical recognition for the right it has long claimed—the right of consultation, not only in matters of wages and employment, but also in all measures concerning the planning or control of industry, and in major questions of economic policy.

Such consultation is legally essential before the new departmental regulations concerning labor can become law.

The most spectacular recent move has probably been the formation of a national "brain trust" of employers and workers to advise and assist the Government on the widest industrial issues. Now this move has been followed by extension of the same methods to particular spheres of industrial government.

Gain for Trade Unions

A start has been made on the establishment of a whole series of official advisory committees, some of which will be attached centrally to the various government departments and others which will work on a regional basis dealing, with problems in particular areas.

These developments are the direct result of instruction which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has personally issued to all government departments, emphasizing the Government's desire that there be "the most complete understanding and co-operation between the Departments and the trade union movement."

The Ministry of Supply is now to have the assistance of a Union Committee of Ten, which will include Mr. Ernest Bevin, Vice-Chairman of the Trade Union Congress, and Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress.

The Ministry of Food is to have the assistance of a committee of five.

Meanwhile, consultations for extension of schemes are now proceeding with the Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Board of Trade.

A supply advisory committee is also to act in a similar capacity to the Air Ministry.

District advisory committees are being formed to aid the Ministry of Supply's regional directors.

Assurances also have been given to the Trade Union Congress that on all committees established by the Government to deal with the cost of living problem the trade union movement will be "properly represented both centrally and locally."

None of these developments affect the status of collective bargaining which remains exactly as before. Government controls have not been extended to wages. In fact the Trade Union Congress sees an opportunity to extend the present system. The general council of the T. U. C., in its discussions with employers and the Ministry of Labor, is pressing for recognition of the need for a complete establishment of collective bargaining in industries where it is now only partly effective.

The war in fact appears to be hastening the evolution of the union movement. From the first unruly phase of the movement it progressed after the World War to establishment of permanent machinery to prevent disputes, and now it is reaching the phase of real co-operation in industrial policy. Co-operation is particularly evident between workers and employers.

Production Organized

Now that economics and industrial power play so important a part in hostilities the effective organizing of production and the smooth ordering of the home-front army of 7,000,000 workers engaged in war-important industries have become increasingly significant factors in the national effort. It is to assist the "General Staff of the Home Front" in wide matters of policy and organization that leaders among employers and workers in Britain have formed their War Council of industry.

This "Brains Trust," to meet under the chairmanship of Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, is to advise the Government on everything that Britain's factories and labor forces can do toward speedy victory.

While not invading the jurisdiction of organizations in various industries, the advisory Council is to have the widest possible scope. There is scarcely anything connected with war-effort, from the effect of the blackout on production to the supply of munitions and the efficient use of labor reserves, which does not fall within the Council's sphere of interest.

Formation of the Council is the work of such men as Sir John Forbes Watson, of the British Employers' Confederation, and Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the powerful Trades Union Congress, which represents 4,500,000 organized trade unionists.

The Council has the full backing of the Government, and is seen as further evidence that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, is determined speedily to redeem his promise to give Labor a voice in industry.

Labor would like further extension of this policy in the formation of national liaison committees for every industry.

Welfare Head Seeks Stable Relief Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Of the 75,000 Work Projects Administration workers laid off here since July, 40,000 have been found eligible for home relief, the rise in the relief rolls, however, being more than offset by the transfer of 64,000 home relief recipients to WPA rolls in the same period, according to a report by William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner, to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

The report places expenditures for the four-month period at $12,000,000 below budgetary estimates as a result of prompt action in filling WPA vacancies. The number of families receiving home relief aid during this period declined from 167,000 on July 1 to 150,000 on Oct. 31, the report adds.

Heavy slashes in WPA rolls was a product of the Federal Relief Act requiring that all persons on WPA 18 months or more be discharged, Mr. Hodson held.

"The important lesson to be learned from this whole experience," he continued, "is that our national relief policy must be stabilized so that local governments can function effectively. Sudden changes in policy create serious unpredictable financial problems and orderly administration is difficult where periodic crises occur.

"But the most significant thing of all is that these shifts affect the security and wellbeing of millions of people throughout the country. When policies have to be changed, sufficient time should be allowed to make the proper administrative adjustments so people can be taken care of as their need arises.

"There was little opposition to the policy adopted by Congress to dismiss those who have been on WPA for a long time and give others who had not been employed a chance to work. The trouble was that Congress invaded the area of wise administrative discretion and fixed an arbitrary time for accomplishing that result, which did not square with the needs of the people, needs of the projects, or capacity of the relief administration to absorb those in need."

Canada's Doors Are Open Wider To Immigrants

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canada opened wider its doors to immigrants in the first six months of the present fiscal year. The number of immigrants entering Canada totalled 12,024, an increase of 10,704 over the same period the previous fiscal year, the Immigration Department reports.

Entry of Sudeten Germans, who left that section of Czechoslovakia after the German annexation, accounted for a 79.5 per cent increase in immigrants from northern European races, who numbered 1,556 compared with 867. The number of immigrants of German origin was 975 compared with 382 last year.

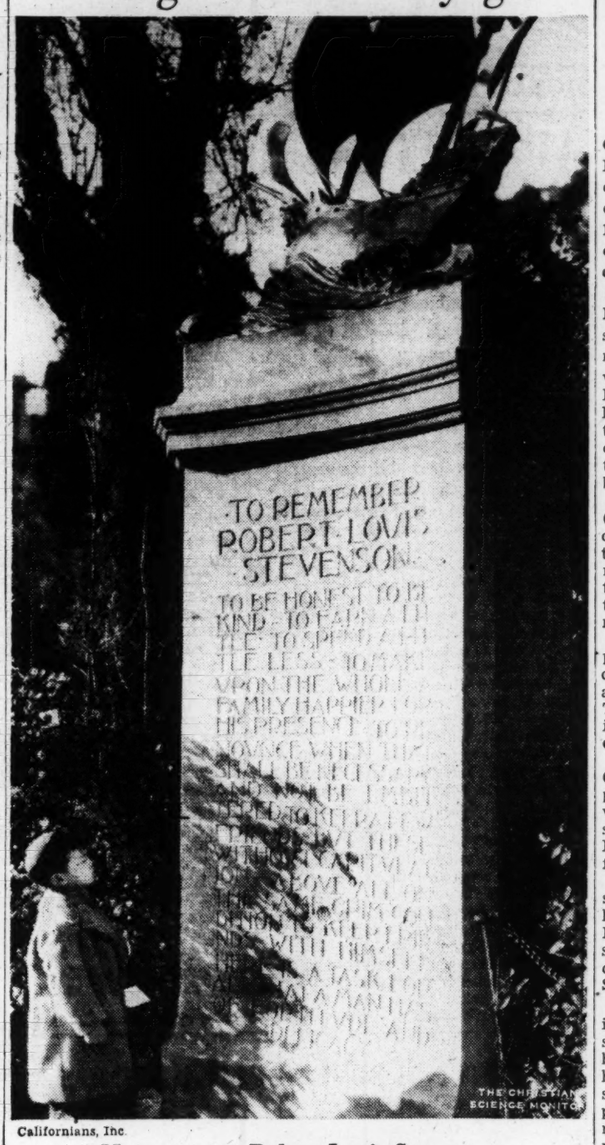
Immigrants from the British Isles at 2,544 showed an increase of 15.1 per cent while the number from the United States rose by 1.3 per cent to 3,410. Immigrants of other European races totalled 4,514 compared with 4,262. Of this class Jewish immigrants showed the largest increase, the total rising to 1,107 from 236.

Belgian Officials Bar 4 Newspapers

BRUSSELS (AP)—A German and three Belgian newspapers were banned Nov. 10 by Belgian authorities for an indefinite period.

They were: Der Stuermer, anti-Semitic German publication; Rexist (Fascist) Daily Paye Reel, charged with carrying anti-British articles; the Flemish Communist weekly, Het Vlaansche Volk, and the Walloon radical paper La Bataille Wallonne.

Imagination on Voyage



Californians, Inc.

Monument to Robert Louis Stevenson
In Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, Calif.

San Francisco Honors Author Of Original Treasure Island

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13—Today is the eighty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Robert Louis Stevenson—a Scot, but long accepted by this community as a San Franciscan. So much San Franciscan is the Stevenson memory, that each anniversary year finds the city quietly paying homage to the great wanderer, and story teller.

Tourists to San Francisco are shown the little square at the edge of Chinatown where Robert Louis Stevenson used to sit and pass the time of day with men from everywhere —sailors, soldiers, miners and city folks—back there in the 'seventies.

Called Portsmouth Square, it is an historic spot. Research shows that around it grew up the first San Francisco—or Yerba Buena as it was first known. Here the town's first hotel, school, and theater faced; and here in this grass covered square on the side of a hill stands a monument to Stevenson. A simple rectangular block of Sierra granite, it is surmounted by a Golden Galleon—the Hispaniola of "Treasure Island." Inscribed on the block is a quotation from the Stevenson Christmas Sermon . . . "To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little, to spend a little less—to make upon the whole a family happier . . ."

The Portsmouth Square of 1939 is not much different from that of Stevenson's time. There are still sailors on leave, adventurers, jobless, and employed passing through or stopping to enjoy a moment's sunshine on one of the benches. People of many races are found in the square; and no one passes through without at least a glance at the memorial, and its Golden Galleon, with sails set full in the breeze.

Suit to Block Coal Act Dismissed By High Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court dismissed today an attack by Atlanta, Ga., on constitutionality of the 1937 Bituminous Coal Act. The tribunal affirmed a judgment against the City by the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia.

Atlanta had contended that price-fixing provisions of the legislation, to be placed in effect soon, would require it to pay a higher price for coal and that this would be an unconstitutional interference with the performance of "essential governmental functions."

The tribunal agreed to review a Circuit Court decision directing the Falk Corporation of Milwaukee to withdraw recognition from an independent union but leaving the way open for the employees to choose that organization in a subsequent election as their collective bargaining agency. The Labor Board contended the Circuit Court had exceeded its authority.

The court also refused to review a decision approving a Federal Trade Commission order against interstate shipments of candy sold on a chance basis by the National Candy Company of Chicago and St. Louis, Mo., and others.

The candy firms appealed from the Seventh Federal Circuit Court. National Candy contended that of an annual candy volume of $300,000,000 in the United States, $100,000,000 is sold on a chance basis.

The Company, together with the Dietz Gum Company of Chicago and the March of Time Candies, Inc., said the Commission was without power to issue orders against them, "leaving many competitors under no such prohibition and penalty."

Federal Spending Big in Northeast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Federal Works officials in Washington had before them today a report revealing that since 1937 the Works Progress Administration had undertaken construction projects costing nearly $1,000,000,000 in the 11 northeastern states.

The report, sent to John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, by Col. M. E. Gilmore, regional Public Works Administration director, showed that in the last two years the PWA has supervised the construction of 1,456 projects, costing $955,700,000. At present 1,041 of the projects are completed, 415 being still under construction.

The report held that the PWA had a marked effect on business activity in this section of the United States and that any upswing in prosperity due to the European war should not be taken as an excuse for abandoning the PWA since the war will not provide the necessary stimulus for the building trades.

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G. O. P. Plans, Garner Drive In Spotlight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Open campaigning by Garner-for-President boosters and Republican discussion of a short, intensive drive for the Presidency set the 1940 political ball rolling today, ending the truce which prevailed during the neutrality debate.

A prediction that the Republican National Committee would give serious consideration to limiting its major campaign to eight or nine weeks came from Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the Minority Floor Leader. Under such a plan, the presidential nominee and party orators probably would not begin their speechmaking until September.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, a potential candidate for the presidential nomination, has expressed the belief that a rapid-fire campaign through September and October would be better than one started in July which might lag in late summer.

The plan would permit the Republicans to hold their national convention later than the customary June session if they desire. There has been some talk of delaying the convention until the Democrats choose their nominees.

An assertion that Vice-President Garner would be a Democratic presidential candidate, no matter whether President Roosevelt might seek a third term, was made by E. B. Germany, director of the Garner forces.

Mr. Garner is in the race to win, said Mr. Germany, adding: "We have no interest in political trade." He disclosed that organizations to support the Vice-President's candidacy were being formed in every State.

Mr. Garner has been at his home in Uvalde, Texas, since the special session of Congress adjourned. He has made no public statement as to his candidacy, but the Dallas News said that, barring a change in plans, he would announce later this month that he would accept the nomination.

Roosevelt Is Silent

Like his running mate in the last two national elections, Mr. Roosevelt has kept silent as to his 1940 intentions. There has been speculation in the capital that he might disclose his plans in an address in January at the Jackson Day dinners, where Democrats gather to raise campaign funds. Some quarters, however, believe he will not make known his position until the last possible moment.

Mr. Germany expressed the opinion that the President would not try for a third term, but Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas said in a radio address last night that Mr. Roosevelt "is pursuing a course which will make it easier for him to say 'yes' than 'no' if and when the third term question reaches the place where an answer is required."

Discussing possible Republican candidates, Senator Capper mentioned Senators Vandenberg, McNary, Taft of Ohio and Bridges of New Hampshire, along with District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York. Then he observed:

"Representative Joe Martin, Republican floor leader in the House, might move into the front ranks, maybe front and center, before the convention adjourns."

Aid for Shipping Seen in Tourists

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward J. Noble, Undersecretary of Commerce, advocated Nov. 13 a campaign to stimulate tourist travel to Latin America as a means of utilizing ships diverted from Europe.

He told a conference of shipping and tourist officials: "Due to the war in Europe, hundreds of thousands will travel more at home and will desire to find new regions to explore abroad. What better opportunity could there be for them than to discover the charm and beauty of the countries to the south of us?"

Strategic Areas Cleared by Latvia

RIGA, Latvia (AP)—The Latvian Government Nov. 13 ordered all foreigners to leave certain cities and specified strategic areas by Dec. 15 unless granted special permission to remain.

Foreigners were ordered out of Riga, Libau, and Ventspils, Baltic ports, and out of a 15-kilometer (9.32 miles) zone along the Russian frontier and from certain areas near the new Soviet military bases in Latvia. Thirteen thousand Germans already have left Latvia and are reported to have resettled in Posen, former Polish province now incorporated in Germany.

'All Things Are Possible,' Dallas Symphony Slogan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—November 12 to 18 will be observed as Dallas Symphony Orchestra week in this city according to a proclamation signed by Mayor Woodall Rodgers. Jordan C. Ownby, assistant vice-president of the First National Bank, has been appointed chairman of the week and will direct all activities as the Symphony Association begins the most intensive campaign of its history.

The 85-piece Dallas Symphony Orchestra opens the five-concert season with two concerts at Fair Park auditorium Nov. 26 and 27. For this occasion Conductor Jacques Singer has chosen the Tchaikovsky Fifth Symphony, Weinberger's "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," Sibelius' "Finlandia," and a novelty by Bert Shefter called "S. O. S."

G. O. P. to Fit Campaign To Changed Conditions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Republican leaders are said to be considering the capture of the Presidency in 1940 in a "lightning" campaign of six or seven weeks.

Republican Senate Chieftain McNary of Oregon says the proposal will have major attention when the Republican National Committee meets in December or January.

If adopted, the strategy will go into effect at a convention held in late June or early July after Democrats have nominated a candidate.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Republican leaders, faced with new campaign problems in the diverting presence of the European war and the domestic business upswing, will have before them soon a document which they expect will provide much practical assistance, the report of the special Program Committee of the Republican Party. Dr. Glenn Frank, chairman of the Committee, says that these new conditions impose on the party leadership the job of keeping national attention focused on basic domestic policies, and of maintaining an analysis of the economic situation which will keep clear what he calls the temporary, abnormal, and artificial stimuli playing so large a part in the improvement.

The program, laying a broad social and economic campaign foundation which has not existed before, and which Dr. Frank and his 285 volunteer workers have spent more than 18 months in preparing, will be submitted to the Republican National Committee within the next few weeks. Dr. Frank says, meanwhile, that until the National Committee determines its use no public statement of its specific contents will be made.

Has 1920 Precedent

Before the 1920 campaign a similar gesture was made. A committee under Ogden Mills made an exhaustive study and presented voluminous findings to the National Committee. The work of this group, however, Dr. Frank notes, was primarily research. The work of the present committee, he emphasizes, has combined research with referendum, and this sounding out of rank and file opinion, within and without the party, has been an important factor in the development of the program, he feels.

While the war and its effect on the domestic economic situation in no way changed the pace or direction of the Committee's activity, altered no fundamental policies, Dr. Frank says, it is necessary in final drafting to take into account the extent to which this new situation will tend to divert attention from the soundness or unsoundness of New Deal domestic policies.

The Program Committee was appointed by the National Committee, and while Dr. Frank and all other workers have volunteered their services, with the exception of the clerical staff and two research assistants, it occupies an official position in the party's pre-campaign setup. This does not assure compliance with or full use of the program in the campaign, but Dr. Frank points out that the party leadership would not have instituted such an exhaustive survey if it had not intended to utilize its results.

The Program Committee has operated through nine regions, each with a sub-chairman. These chairmen and the members of the various regions have conducted many conferences and meetings and open forums, with participants or audiences ranging from several hundred down to half a dozen or so. Personal interviews have been a large part of the work, one member having interviewed 2,000 persons. Workers have sought to gather a cross section of opinion, not only from the rank and file of the party, but from the public as a whole. Out of the results of this sounding out of grass roots opinion, considered in relation to the findings of the experts and the considered judgment of the committee workers and leaders, comes the report which soon goes to the National Committee.

"The report," says Dr. Frank, "is singularly objective, free of political bushwhacking. It faithfully reflects the convictions and opinions of the rank and file. I am satisfied that it provides the background for a constructive campaign."

Affect of War

Dr. Frank agrees with many businessmen that participation in the war under the New Deal would bring an embarrassing degree of government control and centralization, but he points out that war would necessitate limitations on peacetime freedom under any sort of administration.

While he agrees that the last national election "smashed the legend that the subsidized vote is unbeatable," he does not believe that it was necessarily "an eager return to the Republican Party," but rather a revolt against the Roosevelt Administration.

"The acid test for the Republican Party," he said, "lies ahead. How it meets that test will depend on the sanity and strength of the national program it develops in the meantime, and on the quality of leadership it develops in the Senate, in the House, its governorships and elsewhere. To assume, with the complacency school, that the Party will win in 1940 by default, is blind optimism."

Reporter Led to Scene of News By 'Seeing-Eye' Help of Dog

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—A female shepherd dog, Boda, is playing an important part in the reporting of news for a Connecticut weekly. She belongs to Arthur Sullivan, correspondent of the Bridgeport Herald, who has been doing his job of reporting on a full-time basis without physical sight for 11 years.

Since 1935 Mr. Sullivan has found his work easier and safer by taking advantage of the Seeing Eye plan, by which trained dogs are supplied to the blind. Talking at the home of Mrs. Artemus L. Gates to a group of women enrolled here in a membership campaign for the Seeing Eye, Mr. Sullivan noted that his dog Boda gave him some thrilling experience every day. "She has done wonderfully," he said, "Ours is a constant companionship for 24 hours a day and she has changed my life, given me new friends, and widened my business contacts."

Boda accompanies her master on his daily rounds, going to the Police Station, the courts, the scene of interview, wherever it happens to be, and to political rallies—the latter being the only possible instance of "cruelty to animals" recalled by Mr. Sullivan in his talk.

"She always finds the best possible route for me," he went on. "She slows up before icy sidewalks, warns me of unexpected obstacles through a movement that pulls on the harness, and carefully aids me to avoid puddles. Before owning Boda, I never missed a mud puddle. At one time I had a guide, a young man, but I found this to be not only expensive, but not always conducive to getting a good interview, since the presence of a third person sometimes complicates things. Boda takes me through difficult traffic and revolving doors without a mishap."

Mr. Sullivan said he covered news in New Britain and Bristol, Conn., and, as he had told the editor when applying for the job, feels that blindness has at times been an asset, having increased his real powers of observation and saving him from certain misleading effects, such as for example, "that campaign smile."

Hull Taking Brief Vacation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Secretary of State Cordell Hull is leaving Washington tonight for a brief vacation of a week or so in Georgia. In all probability he would not have made the decision to leave had he thought that a major German offensive against the Netherlands and Belgium was at hand.

The Secretary of State without doubt had read at least a report of the address by Prime Minister De Geer of the Netherlands when he announced his intention to leave. Also he indicated that he was aware of a visit to Queen Wilhelmina by United States Minister George A. Gordon at The Hague last night, but declined to give any information as to what Mr. Gordon may have learned.

For several days, now, the antennae of the State Department and military information services have been blowing hot and cold on the question of an immediate German invasion of the North Sea neutrals. There was unofficial talk of a possible Roosevelt message to Germany or statement in support of these neutrals, and at one point, government officials even sent out a warning note through unofficial channels here.

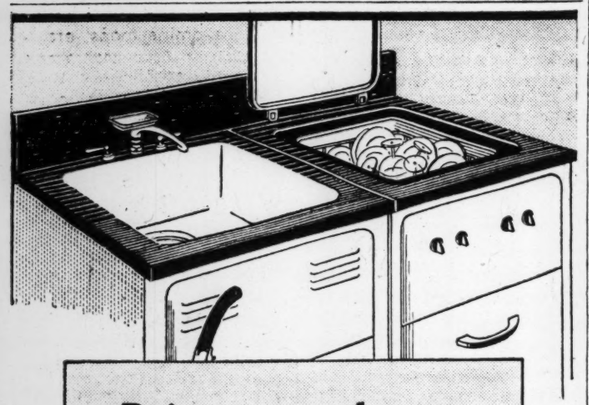
There is no way of knowing how decisive is Mr. Hull's information at this time, but the conclusion is inescapable that the tension is considered to have relaxed at least tentatively.

Mr. Hull will be no more than three hours away by airplane or an overnight trip by rail, and will keep in constant telephonic communication with the department, he said.

Canada Rail Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

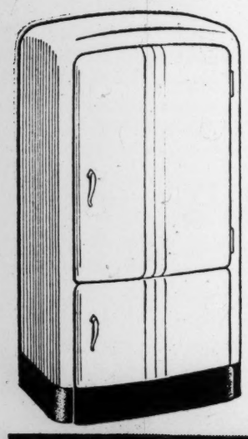
OTTAWA—Passengers carried on electric railways in Canada during 1938 totaled 629,778,738.



Bring your home up-to-date electrically

What was good enough for her mother does not satisfy the modern housewife. She wants —nay, requires!—such servants as an electric refrigerator, an electric clothes washer, a vacuum cleaner, an electric iron or ironing machine. Or she may be planning for an electric range, electric dishwasher, electric water heater or a host of other electrical labor-saving devices.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will find in this newspaper many advertisements of dealers selling these modern electric appliances. Visit their shops. See the new ways in which electricity is being used to make the home a pleasanter, more comfortable place to work. You'll be able to get from these advertisers many constructive ideas for modernizing your own home—electrically.



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Behind the Headlines

Security of independence of the Netherlands is called important to U. S. and Britain.

Resistance of chartered liberty to all foreign despotism exemplified in Holland's history.

The maintenance of the independence of the Netherlands is of primary importance not only to Great Britain but to the United States.

After England, no Old World country is more closely bound to the North American Republic than Holland, by ties of history, religion and common political institutions. Islands of the Netherlands are close neighbors of the Philippines.

The Pilgrims found a refuge in the Netherlands before they found one in New England. The most important non-British colony of all the original thirteen, whose principal town has become the Nation's metropolis, was Dutch. The very family name of the present President of the United States reveals the part that Netherlanders have played in building the Nation.

The Federal scheme of Government, first applied on a large scale in the establishment of the the Constitution of the United States, had had a thorough trying out, on a smaller scale, in the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

To those who think of Nations as mere territories or populations to be seized and dominated, the considerations may not appear important. But to those who view Nations in their rightful aspect, groups of individuals with common ideals of justice and fair play, such facts as these are often decisive.

Monkemeyer

Symbolic of the sturdy independence of the Netherlands.

Britain's Policy

Great Britain has for more than 400 years made the defense of the Low Countries against foreign conquest the very keynote of its foreign policy. On one occasion, Queen Elizabeth of England was offered the crown of the Netherlands, but refused it.

Britain is an island, and the Netherlands can be made an island by opening the dikes. But neither the English Channel, the flooded lowlands of Utrecht and Gelderland can any longer afford the security they once assured against attack.

War in the air has brought about a change of circumstances, but it has brought no change in the common interests and ideals of Britain and the Netherlands.

U. S. Shares in Ideals

In these ideals, the United States shares. The American historian Motley, in his famous "Rise of the Dutch Republic," makes this close relationship clear. He writes:

"The maintenance of the right by the little provinces of Holland, Zealand in the sixteenth, by Holland and England united in the seventeenth, and by the United States of America in the eighteenth centuries, forms but a single chapter in the great volume of human fate. For the so-called revolutions of Holland, England, and America, are all links of one chain.

"To all who speak the English language, the history of the great agony through which the Republic of Holland was ushered into life must have peculiar interest, for it is a portion of the records of the Anglo-Saxon race —essentially the same, whether in Friesland, England or Massachusetts."

The German View

It has been the practice of German philosophers and historians, led by Henrich von Treitschke, to scoff at such small and habitually neutral countries as the Netherlands and Belgium, as being something less than sovereign States. They have scorned the achievements in the sphere of international affairs of the homeland of Hugo Grotius and the seat of the World Court.

Quite different had been the viewpoint of British and American thinkers, of whose outlook Motley provides a good example when he writes:

"To the Dutch Republic, even more than to Florence at an earlier day, is the world indebted for practical instruction in that great science of political equilibrium which must always become more and more important as the various states of the civilized world are pressed more closely together, and as the struggle for pre-eminence becomes more feverish and fatal.

. . .

"For America the spectacle is one of still deeper import. The Dutch Republic originated in the opposition of the rational elements of human nature to sacredotal dogmatism and persecution—in the courageous resistance of historical and chartered liberty to foreign despotism."

That's what the Netherlands means to America.

Rex Miller

Chilean Landowners Agree Agrarian Reform Is Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Seed time and harvest take little account of ideologies. This is the essence of the case presented to the Popular Front Government by Chilean farmers who met here in annual conference, faced with numerous Socialist projects for agrarian reform. The final resolutions, however, showed that agriculturists and stock raisers realize that they live in a changing world, to which they must needs endeavor to adjust an unchanging industry.

The farmers—or landowners, to be more correct—conceded that State intervention in agricultural production is necessary, but asked that it be exercised without impeding the free initiative of the producer as landowner, under penalty of doing harm rather than good. State intervention, one of their resolutions declared, should occur preferably through agricultural associations and government organizations in which all are represented.

They also agreed that agriculture has a social function—the supply of national requirements to best advantage by the farmers. In return, it was argued, there must be continuity of government policy, an improvement in statistical services and concentration on a limit of aggregate taxation for the industry. They strongly denied that prices for produce should be based wholly on the acquisitive capacity of consumers, "which is dependent on economic causes beyond the control of the farmers." Remunerative prices, it was resolved, should be sufficient to permit payment of taxation, adequate wages and a just profit.

The State, as the owner of railways in the farming zone, was called upon to assure cheap and efficient transport. Another resolution asked for credit reform through the semi-State organizations already established. Arising out of the loss of foreign markets through the war—Germany in particular—it was pointed out that stable and permanent markets were essential to the industry. A voice for producers was claimed when treaties were negotiated for exports.

The conference declared that settlement of colonization problems can only be secured by bringing under cultivation virgin ground, preferably within the territorial reserves of the State. By colonizing land already under cultivation production is disturbed, the farmers affirmed, and no social benefit is obtained. Also, expropriation by the State for such purposes departs from the true social concept of the rights of property.

It was argued that agrarian reform projects based on expropriation may ruin the industry, especially when expropriation is based on a fictitious payment denying the proprietor the just value of his property. A rigid selection of colonists and a preliminary study of the zones, conditions and economic possibilities were deemed essential before the introduction of such colonists.

Women Widen Farm Sphere, College Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The influence of women on the farm life of Missouri has been officially recognized by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri. For 29 years the week during which farmrs returned to the campus to learn of new experiments in agriculture has been known as Farmers' Week; this year, for the first time and in deference to the increasing interest and attendance of women, it was Farm and Home Week.

The shift from a preponderance of men to that of women has been noticeable for three years and has reached a proportion of nearly 5 to 3. One county sent 20 women and only 4 men.

In order to meet the demand for more information on the home side of farm life, officials of the College of Agriculture have strengthened the part which the State Homemakers' Conference plays and have given added prominence to the work of the State Council of Women's Extension Clubs which helps the farm women obtain for themselves many of the aids and conveniences of farm life. Women say they are primarily interested also in the poultry and honey exhibits, particularly the former, since on most farms the work of chicken raising falls largely on them. Total attendance at Farm and Home Week this year was: Women, 1,555; men, 1,116.

Another feature noticeable for the first time was the appearance on the program of a discussion dealing with farm co-operatives and their operation. Following numerous questions regarding their rapid spread, the farmers decided to repeat this conference next year.

A large number of women attended the meeting on "What Women Should Know About Credit." Speakers from Washington told of Federal Land Bank loans available to farmers. Women, who are partners, with their husbands in making the American farm pay, said they should learn about mortgages and credits which affect the economic life of the farm Half the farms in Missouri are mortgaged, it was revealed. The financial burden of farm life should be a family affair and women should participate, open forums brought out.

Along with this stress on home life went a stronger emphasis on reviving the activity of the rural church. The Lord's Acre plan was explained by the Rev. Domont Clarke, Director of the Religious Department of the Farmers Federation, Asheville, N. C. In essence, this plan dedicates a certain portion of farm land, the produce of which shall be given entirely to the church.

Brandeis Gives Wilson Letters To University of Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13 (AP)—Correspondence between President Woodrow Wilson and former Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court has been deposited at the University of Louisville.

Announcement was made yesterday by University officials that Mr. Brandeis has designated the institution as the resting place of all his personal and private papers.

The Library of Congress requested the documents for its collection of manuscripts that includes those of President Theodore Roosevelt, President Wilson, and others. Mr. Brandeis, in declining to send them to the Library, designated the University here as depository.

The University has received much of his collection, including a number of large boxes that may not be opened without permission during Mr. Brandeis' lifetime or by permission of Bernard Flexner of New York, prominent lawyer and benefactor in his own right of the University. Mr. Flexner is a close friend of Mr. Brandeis. Many of the packages bear addresses in Mr. Brandeis' own handwriting.

Today, on Mr. Brandeis' birthday, an all-University convocation will be held in the Memorial Auditorium in honor of that event. Dr. Raymond A. Kent, President, will address the gathering. The public has been invited.

Mr. Brandeis, a native of Louisville, first became interested in the University in 1924. Since that time he has carried on almost a daily correspondence with members of the faculty and the library staff.

His donations, including briefs of the Supreme Court—one of eight sets of the kind in existence —came so fast there was no place to put them but with the new Law School building came added space and today they have been shelved. The packaged private papers have been placed in a fireproof room.

Among the contents of the room are the scrapbooks of Mr. Brandeis containing letters that came from all over the world following his resignation from the bench, his clippings include the editorial comment that followed his appointment to the high court.

There are private briefs of his most famous cases, noted on labor, railroad, and other legislation that he drafted, and much material concerning the early years of Mr. Brandeis, Louisville-born, at the time he was a famous Boston attorney.

Olson to Ask $50 Over 60

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP)—A proposal to pay $50 a month or more to citizens over 60 years was Gov. Culbert L. Olson's direct reply today to the clamor in California for increased old-age pensions.

Governor Olson, threatened with recall action by supporters of the twice-rejected "ham and eggs" scrip pension plan, declared that California must "take the lead" in efforts to persuade the national Government to lower the pension age from 65 to 60 and raise the payments to $60 a month.

In the meantime, the Governor announced in a radio address, he will submit the $50-at-60 pension program to a special session of the State Legislature expected to meet shortly. California now pays a maximum of $35 monthly to needy aged past 65.

Governor Alson's proposal immediately was denounced by Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the California promoter of the $200-a-month Townsend old-age plan.

United States Senator Sheridan Downey of California, speaking in Los Angeles, urged sponsors of an Olson recall movement to "forget" their grievances against the Governor for opposing the "ham and eggs" proposition. "I am confident," he said, that an attempted recall would sadly injure the State of California and inevitably weaken the economic cause for which we struggle."

Ham 'n' Eggs Man

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (AP)—The selection of Nathan T. Porter, former Utah State Bank Superintendent, as the "ham and eggs" pension group's candidate in the move to recall Gov. Culbert L. Olson was formally announced yesterday.

Englishman's Book Prize Cash Taking Care of War Refugees

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The $15,000 "all-nations" novel prize offered by a group of 11 publishers in as many countries is now benefiting about two dozen refugees in a cottage in the English Cotswolds.

Maj. Robert Henriques of the British Army, who won the contest with a novel of British Army life called "No Arms, No Armour," although not a wealthy man, opened his house nine months ago to refugees from various European countries, people of all races and nationalities.

The contest has been conducted, according to John Farrar, of Farrar & Rinehart, the American publisher involved, under almost insuperable difficulties because of the war, and it is not yet sure that the winning novel can be published in all the countries involved.

In fact, he adds, one of the two runners-up, the Czechoslovakian book, may never be published in Czechoslovakia, although it will be issued in translation in America. The Polish national winner is also "Adrift."

The runners-up were "The Great Bebureau," by the Czech writer Francis Kozik, and "Sam," by an American newspaperman named John Selby. "Sam" has already been published in America, and will soon appear in England under the sponsorship of Nicholson & Watson.

Major Henriques is of Spanish-Jewish descent, from a family which arrived in England by way of Holland in Elizabethan times, and is "supposed" (the word is Henriques') to have descended from a morganatic marriage with a Prince of Castile. The family is connected with most of the prominent Jewish families of Europe.

The writer's great-grandfather was the first English Jew to hold the King's Commission, and practically every male Henriques since has been in the British army. Two brothers are fighting at present in addition to Henriques himself, and a sister, three years younger than her prize-winning brother, is Commandant of a detachment of 60 nurses.

The private rest home for refugees is in keeping with most of Robert Henriques' career, which is unusual. He arrived in the Army in 1926 by way of Rugby and Oxford. He served in England, the Sudan and Egypt, and in 1928 married the daughter of Viscount Hearsted. He is an expert horseman, and show-jumped throughout England for a period.

He retired in 1933 and went to live on the River Coln, in the Cotswolds, and the next year bought a small printing and newspaper plant. While in Africa in 1937, he received word that his business had failed. He salvaged a travel book out of the experience, and set to work to pay his debts. He also wrote a novel about printing.

"No Arms, No Armour," the prize-winning novel, is the story of a British Army subaltern who, through the trials of life in Britain's peacetime Army, finally emerges not only a British officer but a whole and rounded man.

The judges in the international contest were Frank Swinnerton, the English novelist; Gaston Rageot, President of France's Societe de Gens de Lettres, and John Beecroft, of the Literary Guild in America. The book will be published in January.

Longshoremen Seek Accord

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Department of Labor intervened today—by union request —in an 11-day-old strike by 5,000 longshoremen that has tied up coastal shipping in and out of New York harbor.

Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association (American Federation of Labor), said he would confer during the day with James Finn, a Labor Department conciliator assigned to the dispute. Mr. Ryan said Mr. Finn probably would meet also with shipping operators, and if his efforts were successful, both sides would renew negotiations for a new contract to replace one that expired Oct. 31.

The Union is seeking a $1-an-hour wage rate and a 40-hour work. Longshoremen received 95 cents an hour for a 44-hour week under the old contract.

"I asked for intervention," said Mr. Ryan, "because the strike is spreading out. Before it was only local, but now it is spreading along the coast. I want intervention before the industry is ruined."

The walkout has thrown out of work hundreds of sailors and shore employees of nine coastal shipping companies in Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Guard Aids Sailors

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Coast Guard Nov. 13 placed all of its maritime training facilities and a new 1,000-man camp at the disposal of American sailors beached by the Neutrality Law.

Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant, ordered training schools at New York, New London, Conn., and Alameda, Calif., not to enroll any more men for training unless they were seamen who had lost their jobs when the Neutrality Law stopped American shipping to the war zone.

Appeal on Parkway Toll Granted New York County

NEW YORK (AP)—Permission for Westchester County authorities to appeal from an Appellate Court decision declaring illegal 10-cent toll charges on Hutchinson River Parkway was granted by the court Nov. 10.

The Court also continued an injunction permitting the County to continue the collection of the tolls until the Court of Appeals has acted. The County was ordered to post signs telling motorists to obtain a receipt for the tolls.

Better and Better Apples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wenatchee, Wash.

There are 3,500, more or less, farms in North Central Washington operated by men and women whose principal concern is to raise apples of the highest quality and then to sell them at a price that will buy new machinery for the packing shed, a new car next spring, clothing and food for the family, household conveniences for mother—and a savings account to buy a college education for the children some day.

In brief, these 3,500 growers are raising apples for what they can get out of them.

Right in the middle, figuratively speaking, of this vast area of orchard lands, is a 45-acre ranch whose operators don't care whether the crops will buy anything or not. They "play" around with their orchard like a youngster with a new construction set, just to see what they can do with it. If a section of the orchard fails to produce anything but a crop of wormy "runts," or if the trees themselves become exterminated, these operators don't worry.

* * *

Experiment Station

This unusual ranch is an "experiment station." Any logical idea about the raising of better fruit gets a thorough tryout without fear of outcome, because these crops won't have to buy food and clothing, cars, and college educations. Destructive plant and animal life is given a free, in fact, an encouraged course to operate upon the trees and fruit—always within a designated, restricted plot of the orchard, however. Dozens of methods and formulas of infestation control are given the acid test here, and the apples just have to "take it."

A few days ago the experimenter pulled in the test tubes, took down the charts, and locked the doors of the small field laboratories located in the orchard. The active experimentation phase had been completed at the Tree Fruit Experiment Station here, said to be the largest apple-growing laboratory of its kind in the world, and the growers—we should say experts—prepared to settle down to a winter of figuring.

This is the first full season the new station has been in operation, and the facts and figures compiled upon charts and in notebooks will keep the staff scratching its collective head to acquire "all the answers." And a lot of answers they must have ready to hand out to growers who come to the station for solution of pressing problems and situations. The staff becomes a horticultural detective, putting together the symptoms and results and then exposing the cause.

* * *

One Goal Sought

Various projects, some under observation for several years and others newly started this season, attempt to reveal methods and means for better tree vigor, finer quality or coloration of apples, more effective insect control, improved soil conditions, control of microscopic to weed size destructive plant life, development of cover crops to restore chemical elements to the soil, and other efforts all pointing toward one goal: the more successful operation of ranches throughout the apple and fruit-producing regions of the State.

The Tree Fruit Experiment Station is a permanent branch of the Washington State College horticultural experiment division and was made possible through a special legislative appropriation early in 1938 which provided funds for the purchase of the orchard tract. Some of the work during the past season was in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Fred C. Koch

Students Hold Peace Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 13 —After college authorities had abandoned the customary Armistice Day memorial service because they felt it stressed militarism and pride of victory—a victory they felt the recent world turmoil had made to appear hollow—a group of Michigan State College students staged their own peace-day program here Nov. 11.

It was the first time the students themselves had sponsored a service on Armistice Day. The theme was peace instead of military triumph, which had come to be the highlight of the "canticle of praise" dramatic presentation sponsored by the college previous to last year. Based on the history of the World War and the ultimate victory of the Allies, this type of observance had become incongruous, it was felt, so last year a simple ceremony was held honoring the memory of Michigan State College war heroes.

This year, College authorities decided to forgo any Armistice Day program. The reason was two-fold: dissatisfaction with the theme of military victory, and belief that the student body was not interested. Being a land grant college, Michigan State has a Reserve Officers Training Corps unit and this was regarded as having emphasized a tendency in the past for students generally to defend the Army and look askance upon proponents of pacifism on the campus. However, the number of college students who conscientiously would refuse to go to war under certain conditions was regarded by competent observers here as having increased during recent years. This idealism was seen to be reflected in the United Students Peace Committee that sponsored the program Nov. 11.

Dean L. C. Clemmons, Chairman of previous Armistice Day programs, said the presence on the campus of a "lively minority" interested in real peace was gratifying to College authorities. The "peace" students' approach to the issue was intelligent and sincere and obviously not tainted with subversive "isms," he indicated.

Dr. Paul L. Thompson, President of Kalamazoo (Mich.) College, gave the address at the service. He decried the sanction which he said some clergymen give to war, and proclaimed a need for young men who will dare to stand for peace regardless of the way the crowd goes. He further pointed to the importance of democratic government as a basis for Christianity.

"Christianity has a mission today," he said. "One thing Christianity can preach is that democracy is the most fertile soil on which it can grow. I am not 100 per cent for peace under all conditions, but I do say we sell out too freely and too genially."

American Boat Norway-Bound

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The Mormactide, freight steamship of the American Scantic Line, was at sea today headed for Bergen, Norway, having steamed from here yesterday. She was the first American vessel to leave this country for a northern European port since President Roosevelt described combat areas affected by the amended neutrality act, which do not include Bergen.

Carrying no passengers, but loaded with a capacity cargo of foodstuffs, rubber tires, radio equipment and oil, the Mormactide will chart a course several hundred miles north of the Line's usual route, officials of the company said. The vessel is in command of Capt. John O. Ottesen.

From Bergen the cargo of the Mormactide will be carried by rail and transshipped to other Scandinavian and European countries.

New Ship Sale

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Another application for authorization to sell an American vessel to an alien was received yesterday by the Maritime Commission.

Hyman-Michaels Company of Chicago asked permission to sell the Bellflower to A. G. Pappadakis, Greek citizen. The ship was built in 1919 for the old shipping board. It has a gross tonnage of 6,085. Before being sold to the present owners in November, 1935, the vessel was laid up for a number of years.

Mr. Hymen-Michaels said that Mr. Pappadakis intended to operate the vessel in the world-wide trade, exclusive of United States ports. It would be operated under Panamanian registry.

Liner Arrives

NEW YORK (AP)—The Thorden Line motorship, Carolina Thorden, arrived Nov. 12 with 14 passengers, six of them Americans, after taking the northern wartime course—the same course projected for the American Scantic Liner Mormactide which sailed from Jersey City Nov. 11.

22 States Now Have Pari-Mutuel

CHICAGO (AP)—The approval in elections in New York and New Jersey of constitutional amendments, brought to 22 the number of States in which pari-mutuel betting on horse races is legal, the Council of State Governments said Nov. 12.

The amendments were approved last week in New York and last June in New Jersey.

The New York Legislature, however, the Council said, must enact a law before the amendment becomes effective, and the lawmakers of both New York and New Jersey have yet to determine methods of regulating the pari-mutuel machines and the amount of State tax.

The Council said that a survey showed that figures for 10 States having pari-mutuel betting showed that in 1938, $213,033,313 was wagered, with the States receiving $7,975,311 as taxes. The taxes ranged from 1 to 5 per cent.

Other States in which pari-mutuel betting has been legalized, —although not taxed in most of them,—include Illinois, Kentucky, Nebraska, Ohio, Michigan, and Oregon.

New York Airport Goes To Work Early Dec. 1

NEW YORK (AP) — Regularly scheduled passenger and mail flights will begin at 12:01 a. m. Dec. 1 at New York's new airport at North Beach, Long Island, the Municipal Airport operators' committee has announced. Complete schedules providing for the arrival and departures of at least 75 flights daily will be arranged later.

John McKenzie, City Dock Commissioner, told the operators' committee the official name of the new terminal would be "New York Municipal Airport-La Guardia Field" to differentiate it from "New York Municipal Airport-Floyd Bennett Field" in the Brooklyn outskirts.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Japan: A Good Case With Poor Counsel

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Well, it's a great pleasure to welcome you all again—to start another six-weeks discussion of current events and what they mean. If you got half as much out of the first six weeks as we did, it was worth while. And now for today's subject.

"Originator of the break down of the League of Nations with its invasion of Manchuria, Japan is still agitating world peace with a long desultory campaign in China.

"Japan suffers from increasing population and lack of markets. She has sought to satisfy them both through military expansion."

Question: "Has Japan enough raw material to justify this seeking of great new markets?"

Answer: "No. Japan is very poor in natural resources, having far less than Germany. But faced with a huge population—72,222,700 inhabitants and increasing 900,000 a year on less land than in the State of California—Japan had to do something. She figured out a way to make her excess population act as a natural resource—by making it provide low-cost labor.

"Industrializing Japan meant importing practically all raw materials, turning them into manufactured goods and then exporting them. Japanese labor had to make up for two defects in this industrialization. First, it had to absorb the costs of importing raw materials. Second, it had to give Japanese merchants lower-than-standard prices in order to let the Japanese invade well-established markets supplied by the older industrial nations. And that is what Japanese labor has done, often working for just a few cents a day."

Question: "Since Japan is so crowded, and obviously limited agriculturally, how can labor live on such small amounts?"

Answer: "One reason is that the Japanese have long been used to limited rations. A little rice and fish will take care of their needs. Then again the big factories keep costs down by providing the workers, mostly girls, with regular dormitories and food. Supplying these things on a mass production basis cuts down the cost and then the girls need only be paid small amounts of actual cash for the rest of their salary."

Question: "What sort of goods do the Japanese sell?"

Answer: "First of all, cotton goods and raw silk. Then rayon, machinery, canned goods, silk tissues, knitted goods, electric light bulbs, toys and dozens of small similar items."

Question: "What countries has Japan succeeded in invading industrially with her low-cost-through-cheap-labor methods?"

Answer: "Chiefly the United States, then India, China, Manchukuo, Great Britain and the Netherlands. Japan sends 53 per cent of its exports to the United States and the British Empire and receives 65 per cent of its imports from these."

Question: "What in the world are the Japanese thinking of, then, in doing everything possible to antagonize the United States and Britain? It doesn't make sense when you think that these two could immediately cut off over half of all the business done by Japan—by this island entirely dependent upon outside trade for its existence."

Answer: "To understand that we have to consider the Japanese Government. Here we run into tradition. For centuries Japan had a dual Government, a civilian one, headed by the Emperor, and a military one, headed by the army. There were two capitals, one civil and one military, and two systems of administration. The head of the military government was called 'shogun,' which means 'great barbarian-subduing general.' Created in 1192 the shogunate lasted until 1867—almost seven centuries.

"Despite the end of the shogunate the army, remembering its tradition, has tended to rise above and dominate the civilian government. It has almost completely dominated it in recent years. Headstrong and unappreciating the needs of diplomatic practise, the army has relentlessly driven Japan into the present situation, not even hesitating to assassinate political leaders to achieve its ends."

Question: "You mentioned the 'present situation' back there a bit. Just what is that situation?"

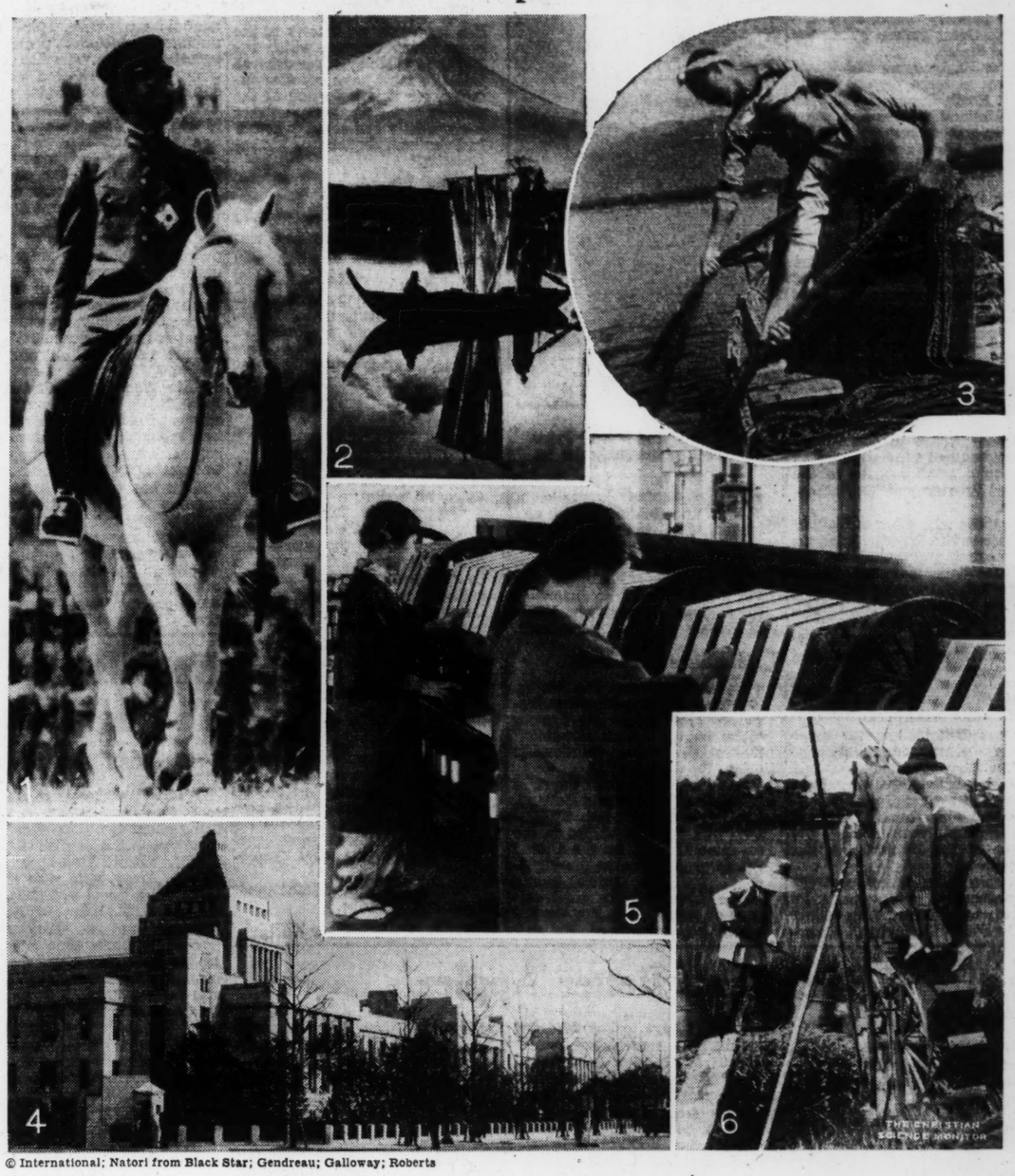
Answer: "Japan has been thoroughly jarred recently. In just ten weeks it has received five blows. Most serious, in view of what we have been talking about, was the denunciation of the Japanese-American trade treaty July 26. It may turn the tide of aggression. That was followed by a marked stiffening of Britain's attitude towards Tokyo which has practically stopped the anti-British crusade of the Japanese army.

"Third blow was Germany's desertion. This may be said to have knocked the foundations out from under Japan's whole system of foreign policy. It was closely associated with the fourth blow, a military defeat at the hands of Russia on the outer Mongolian border. The Fifth was a defeat by the Chinese in the last attempted Japanese offensive. All of which puts Japan in a very different situation today from a few months ago."

Question: "This must have been very disillusioning to many Japanese. Could you tell us more about it?"

Answer: "We cabled for an answer to that question and today we have our guest speaker, coming to us by cable. Randall Gould, the Monitor's staff correspondent in the Far East, tells us more about Japan on page 147."

Militant Island Empire of the Pacific



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Where East and West, Past and Present, Meet

(1) Japan's Emperor mounted on his charger "Snow," reviewing military cadets at Tokyo. (2) A view of the sacred mountain of Japan, Fuji-yama. (3) Japanese fishermen pulling in their nets. (4) The Diet Building in Tokyo, Japan, seat of the Nipponese Government. (5) Japanese girls working in a modern silk mill in Yokohama. (6) Irrigating rice fields near Osaka. Intensive exploitation of every internal economic possibility justifies Japan's claim to more world trade.

Fold on this line

Cut on this line

Japan Misjudges World Events

By Randall Gould

When Japanese leaders agreed upon General Nobuyuki Abe to be Premier in succession to Baron Tiranuma, it was a significant revelation of the mental confusion into which the whole country was plunged by the impact of successive events.

First had come Washington's abrogation of the Japan trade treaty. Next Britain, having got nowhere with the conciliatory Craigie-Arita formula which was promptly misunderstood as a surrender, stiffened her attitude when really vital matters came up for discussion. Then came Germany's trade and non-aggression pacts with Soviet Russia, a shattering blow indeed, immediately followed by alarming worsening of the situation of the European peace—this last development at least making Japan feel she had had a lucky escape in not getting the military alliance with Germany she had wanted, but at the same time completing the general befuddlement of the Japanese mind all the way from the man in the street to the highest leadership.

General Abe

General Abe was almost unknown to everybody. He was a soldier who had never seen active service, a politician without any political party, a man who resigned from the army after the February 26 mutiny of 1936 with some vague idea of "setting an example." Sixty-five years of age, he had been contenting himself with the directorship-general of the Toa Dobunkai, an organization interested in China affairs, until he was suddenly yanked into prominence to fill a gap while others made up their minds which way to turn next. His emergence was significant in its own way.

It became generally realized that the public certainly, and Japanese leaders in considerable degree, had misjudged the psychology and the state of affairs in at least the following countries—Germany, Russia, Great Britain, the United States, and China. Their outstanding miscalculations, based both on wrong information and on wishful thinking, may be summarized as follows:

Germany: Japan had counted on the eternal menace of the Bolshevik Bogy to keep all right-minded nations (such as Germany was deemed to be) permanently aligned against the U. S. S. R. She had miscalculated both economic and political realities in this connection and had done much to convince the Germans, along with other countries, that Japanese success in Asia meant "exit" for all others.

Russia: Japan had let political mysticism take the place of hard-boiled factuality, based on up-to-date information, in her thinking about Russia. She thought of Russia in terms of the old world-revolution phase, not—as has more up-to-date Germany—in terms of the new Stalin-directed phase.

Great Britain: Japan had thought pityingly and contemptuously of Britain as "washed up" and on the run in every part of the world where she had interests. She completely misread Britain's docility under humilation and insult in the Far East, little realizing how tense was the situation on the other side of the world. Thus she was exposed to a severe jar when Britain finally stood firm after Sir Robert Craigie's concilation program had failed to win the desired attitude.

United States: News of Japanese outrages against American interests and individuals in China has been consistently suppressed or glossed-over in Japan. Therefore, Washington's treaty denunciation came as a shock since the Japanese had fancied America to be friendly and without grievance.

China: Japan had built up a notion that General Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government were at first unwelcome oppressors of the Chinese people, later reduced to an obscure semi-bandit status, and that such a Japan-sponsored leader as Mr. Wang Ching-wei would be welcomed. Realization of the truth on these points is still far from fully achieved.

Meanwhile a sentiment has developed in Japan that a chance to end the "China incident" has come as a result of the war in Europe.

Much of the argument is based on a theory that Chinese national resistance was largely due to support by Great Britain and France. The cessation of such outside aid, it is believed, should render Chungking much more willing to see "reason" by the Japanese standard.

Some concern has been felt lest Britain find a way to bury its differences with Japan. But judging from the assurances of Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, Britain's policy toward the Far East will not change, despite the war.

Appeasement

At the same time a French news agency brings a report that what it terms "moral disarmament" has already occurred in dealings between Great Britain and Japan, quoting London quarters as of the view that as sequel to the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, "highly desired appeasement might be brought about in the Far East between the two island empires."

"Appeasement" of course does not ring well to Chinese ears, but thus far, British policy since the American denunciation of the 1911 commercial treaty—plus the plain remarks of Mr. Joseph C. Grew, the United States Ambassador to Tokyo—has indicated no reason for the Chinese to despair of their past two years of patient fortitude.

The "war" meanwhile has bogged down to no inconsiderable extent. The Japanese have felt the full impact of the setback at the hands of Chinese troops at Changsha. Thus the deadlock between the advantage of Japanese mechanized war equipment and the advantage of the Chinese "geography of resistance" continues with the emphasis shifting to the economic war that Japan with currency and puppet governments is conducting in the occupied areas.

Fold on this line

Smoke Stacks Amid Cherry Blossoms

First Place in Asia

There are nearly three quarters of a billion yellow men. Most of them live in Asia, the largest of the continents. Of them not less than 450,000,000 are Chinese. Far fewer in numbers are the Japanese, but in spite of that they are endeavoring to dominate Asia. No nation has ever set itself to a task with greater determination and more unreserved devotion. They are meeting enormous obstacles of almost every sort, but so far have been definitely stopped by none of them. Success seems not excluded from the realm of possibility.

The Japanese People

One may say their chief mark is diligence, devotion, discipline. They are small, sturdy, sinewy. They may be called "the Spartans of Asia."

They do not appear to be very ingenious, or inventive, and in the great fields of human endeavor have not shown so very much initiative. But they are exceedingly able at adaptation and application. They use foreign ideas and methods with remarkable success. Their culture and religions came from outside, as did the whole of their modern industry and commerce. But they are so energetic and persistent, they surpass their teachers in many respects.

Militarism

It would be natural for such positive, devoted, loyal people to be militaristic, and the Japanese are. In theory, an army represents virility, obedience, authority, efficiency. It spurns luxury, extols honesty, demands sacrifice, exalts the common aim above individual interests. The Japanese seem to like that. Their ideal seems to be to submerge personality in the nation. So soldiers have played a dominant role.

Japan Wakes Up

This militarism was not always aggressive. In ancient times Japan shut itself off from the world, attained an equilibrium and lived unto itself, in contentment and self-sufficiency. It was a static state.

It sought no new conquests, and did not increase in population. Japan had very definite sea boundaries and had no desire to go beyond them.

But the outside world by means of guns forced its way over those frontiers into Japan. In 1853 Americans made a breach in Japan's walls so as to get in. Through that breach, surprising to say, Japan got out.

Learning a Lesson

Until 1800, the Eastern World, was fairly quiet. Most was under the rather easy domination of Chinese Emperors, who ruled over an area larger than the whole of Europe. These hundreds of millions of Asiatics lived in a rather primitive manner, but had attained a rather satisfactory economic equilibrium and sought no expansion.

However, the Western World, whose factory wheels had begun to whirr and whose machines were turning out mountains of merchandise, wanted to sell their produce to yellow men. So they opened Asia's doors by force.

Philosophers may determine whether this is beneficial or detrimental to Asia, but many Asiatics bitterly resented it and one group, the Japanese, decided on two things. One was that white force must be met by native force and the other, that if Asia is to be coercively exploited by foreigners the Japanese will do it.

Japan's Poor Land

To resist and overcome western rivals Japan had to use western plans, the first item in which was creating an economic basis. Thus new attention had to be given to agriculture, for 80 per cent of the people lived from the land or from tiny rural work shops.

But Japanese agriculture offered no basis for a strong aggressive State. The country consists of 3,000 islands, most of which are rather arid and only five of which contain many inhabitants. Of the land area, which is almost exactly the same as that of Montana, not more than 16 per cent is arable. It is divided into 5,600,000 little farms of which 91 per cent are under five acres each. The average holding is 2.7 acres.

In America one acre of farm land feeds 200 people, whereas an acre of farm land in Japan must feed 2,800.

In a word, the greater part of the Japanese nation works extremely hard on tiny farms to obtain a distressingly meager existence.

Even Alexander couldn't conquer Asia on such an economy.

Japan Goes Industrial

In the modern world, power comes from factories and mines. But how can Japan produce them? It has very little to mine, consequently very little native raw material for its factories.

A third of all timber must be imported.

America produces in one day as much oil as Japan's total annual output and even at that could lay off work at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

In six months the furnaces of America could consume all the iron ore reserves in the whole of Japan.

Japan is short on coal; its reserves are about one three-hundredth of America's.

It has practically no wool, cotton, rubber, tin or aluminum.

Something From Nothing?

Defying these elementary deficiencies, Japan set out to become an industrial state, and attained remarkable success.

Since 1933 it has actually exported more cotton goods than Great Britain.

From 1931 to 1934 its export of woolen cloth jumped from 727,000 square yards to 16,128,000. In 14 years its export of toys more than doubled.

It created an extensive network of railroads, and a telephone and telegraph system comparing favorably with the average in Europe.

Cities in this island have grown enormously. By October, 1938, Tokio had 6,457,000 inhabitants; Osaka, 3,221,200; Nagoya, 1,224,000; Kyoto, 1,159,800; Kobe, 989,000 and Yokahoma 777,500.

Japan's urban population mounted by 300 per cent as the rural was growing 7 per cent.

The total population also shot upward. In 1721 it was 26,000,000; in 1846 still less than 27,000,000, but by 1872, 33.000,000; by 1889, 40,000,000; by 1909, 50,000,000; by 1920, 56,000,000; now 72,000,000. Every year 900,000 are added.

Japan Expands

Led by a patriotic ideal, impelled by the need of expansion, holding the example of the western empires before it, pressed by rivals on every side, Japan has acted. As other powers, it also has taken things.

It took Chosen (Korea); it took Taiwan (Formosa), Kwantung, Manchoukuo, multiplying its territory five fold. Now it has entered deeply into China. One may not predict where the end will be.

Japan is treading along tracks, beaten by other empires, following the example of white teachers. Westerners woke Japan up with war ships; can they complain if they find her unpleasantly awake!

They cannot merely stop Japan. They have reached the place where all must counsel together and all walk together on a new path.

The world is one. Leaving, in unison, the era of imperial exploitation, they all must enter, in unison, the epoch of imperial co-operation. Westerners who began trade by coersion can hardly throw stones at Japan for doing the same; rather must all together create an ordered world of free trading where coercion will be prevented by common action.

R. H. Markham

Our New Makeup

Have you noticed the new makeup of the Fireside Page? Our first series was planned so that readers could cut out the four pages and paste them on notebook pages. But letters from our readers and our own study persuaded us to alter the makeup this time. Now by cutting the page in half, the upper and lower halves may be folded in the middle and then filed away. We hope you like it.

Armistice: A Goal Britain Silently Determines to Win

Official ceremonies are . . omitted—But resolves are made firmer as the Nation fights again.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—While the British people observed the two minutes' solemn silence, the ceremony that usually brought the sovereign, the Army, and large crowds to the Cenotaph at Westminster was abandoned this year, owing to the desire of the military authorities to keep large crowds from collecting in the streets. An impressive service, however, was held at Westminster Abbey, with every seat in the historic edifice filled. King George and Queen Elizabeth remained at Buckingham Palace and heard the service over the radio. Their wreath was laid on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier by an official of the Court. After the service hundreds of people who had been unable to find a seat in the Abbey for the service, joined the crowd filing past the tomb.

But if the actual ceremonies of the day were greatly curtailed, the comments in the press gave a clear impression of the deep feeling that this anniversary awakened in the British Nation.

Daily Telegraph:

"Millions all over the world will remember as if it were yesterday almost the incredulous joy and solemn thanksgiving that the long nightmare was over. The aggressor had been defeated; liberty had bought at a great price the right to walk on the earth, conquerors and conquered joined in swearing to the oath to which Germany's present ruler has repeatedly subscribed: 'Never again.'

"Now by bitterest irony the twenty-first anniversary of the greatest and bloodiest of all wars finds us plunged into another whose end, though sure, is not in sight. . . . This year the sounding of signals might be misunderstood and cause alarm; mass gatherings might be dangerous. For these reasons there will be no official silence today and no ceremony at the Cenotaph. This need prevent none of us from pausing in the midst of life to meditate on the illustrious dead and giving all that we can spare to the living. It is by generosity we can best prove gratitude; and prove too in Lincoln's haunting phrases, 'that from these honored dead, we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave a last full measure of devotion; that we highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain.' "

Evening Standard:

"Versailles does not deserve all the condemnation which has been heaped upon it. It at least had the merit that the number of those in Europe compelled to live under alien tyrannies was reduced from 100,000,000 to 30,000,000. It was certainly a better peace than that which the Germans sought to enforce at Brest Litovsk. It was more humane and tolerable than the subsequent Brest Litovsks Herr Hitler has imposed upon Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Yet when all this is said no one can dispute that thousands of our own countrymen will not willingly forfeit their lives for another Versailles and such a battle cry is not likely to invoke the sympathy of neutrals.

"The world knows we are fighting to prevent this Continent from being transformed into a second Dachau prison camp. Our next task is to persuade mankind we can offer something better and we will build more surely than we did when last we had the chance, a blueprint of the new order was contained, we believe, in the fourteen points of President Wilson. Those principles are scorned not because they were wrong but because they were never practiced. Armistice Day means for us, therefore, that we have resolved where we once failed, the next time to triumph."

The Times:

"In the present year there was no foolish elation, no failure to realize the horror or tragedy of war. A deep seriousness both worthier and wiser replaced the earlier mood. . . . And the spirit in which those others began their war of liberation will be the spirit in which their successors, with God's help, will continue it to a successful end.

"This day should raise our minds to a level higher than that of economic or political considerations. Its sacred memories compel every thoughtful person to pass from questions of relative expediency in order to ask what, so far as human vision can perceive, is the will of God for our Nation at this time. . . . The ardor of conflict must not obscure the goal of peace and consideration of the essentials in a durable peace must be as ceaseless and intensive as the concentrated effort for victory in war."

Daily Herald:

Barbara Ayrton Gould, Chairman of the Labor Party wrote: "There is no Cenotaph service today. Why? Is it because we dare not publicly face the fact that a million British men died in vain in what we thought was a war to end war?

"A hideous price paid by innumerable men and women so the coming generation—their children—might grow up in peace and security.

"'Their courage, their endurance, their cheerfulness' won the last war.

"They won the war. We lost the peace!

"We lost the peace because victorious imperialist governments insisted on crushing a beaten people.

"We hate war. But we hate injustice, persecution, and tyranny more; that's why we are fighting."

Daily Mail:

"Have we in peace failed those who gave their lives in war to make the world a better place for others?

"Perhaps; and history may yet record the last 20 years have seen but a betrayal—unconscious if you like—of ideals wherefor hundreds of thousands died.

"Now we must realize that Armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, never ended at Versailles at all but went on for over 20 years until that other 11 o'clock in the morning Sept. 3, 1939.

"And that when we have won this present war on land, on sea, and in air there will come an even harder struggle—to be fought in the realm of the spirit.

"Man's vanity, greed, and cruelty must take second place when the next Armistice comes."

News Chronicle:

"There are no heroics this time, no bugles blowing out over the quick and dead; only quiet acceptance. Eyes of contemporary youth are dazzled by no glory and for that reason see all more straightly: . . . we have made a bungle of the interval so we must suffer the penalty again—and this time there must be no mistakes."

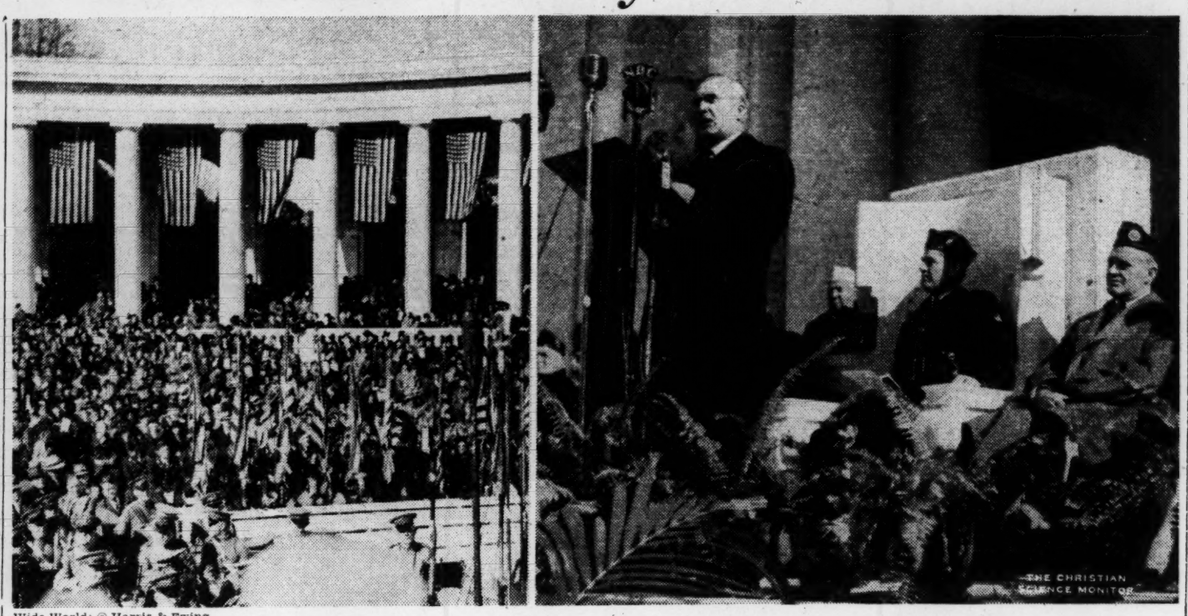
". . . All across Europe and the world stones of remembrance are raised in testimony to a common inspiration . . . Peoples of the world out of their suffering must build a better heritage.

"It can come and it will. The freedom of all peoples, their security beyond fear of oppression or want, their right to knowledge, to a happy leisure, to creative collaboration which the achievements of men's genius have placed at their disposal—these . . . are the aims for which the youth of an age disillusioned about glory is prepared to give its all."

Manchester Guardian: "The great war that was to end war has been followed in 20 years by another great war. . . . Why, we may ask, if the democracies could win the war . . . has all the virtue and strength of democracy been so weak and incapable in the 20 years of uneasy peace that followed that victory? . . . After the peace of 1919 the Continent of 1919 . . . the choice seemed to be between disorder and tyranny.

"Was this inevitable? . . . It was not that a frontier was drawn unwisely here or there. It was that the peacemakers did not realize they were re-arranging the life of a world that was in ruins and that . . . the most urgent task before them was the great constructive and co-operative effort to provide for the future.

"There was a great deal of selfishness at Paris, a great deal of the spirit of revenge, but this blindness to stern realities was largely due to the strong tradition of laissez faire and individualism that inspired these children of the Nineteenth Century. President Wilson believed that to set up a number of self-governing nations and to plan a constitution for a League of Nations was enough to set Europe on a basis of stable justice. . . . To apply the old laissez faire ideas to common affairs in Europe was to resume in this larger world the habits of mind that had been found false and mischievous in domestic life of nations. And in that atmosphere, problems of reparations and debts were so handled as to aggravate almost beyond hope and repair the economic misery and confusion left by the war. We may hope that when this war ends a larger imagination can be brought to the task of peace."



Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

The United States Asked to Keep the Faith by Keeping Out of Present War

Left: Throng inside the Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery, which heard Charles Edison, right, Acting Secretary of the Navy, in his appeal for the United States to stay out of war. Seated behind Mr. Edison are William T. Slattery, left, American Legion Commander of the Department of the District of Columbia, and right, Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the Legion.

Anti-War Note Rings Loudly

(Continued from Page 1)

ion—for these United States any further participation in European conflicts.

"To us it was a true Armistice. To us it did mean the ending of a war to end wars.

"We of the Legion are determined never again to permit the entry of our country into a conflict which is none of our national concern—no matter what our individual sympathies.

"Whatever our heritage of individual inclinations may be—whatever voices across the sea may be calling—let us resolve here today that we love our own country more."

Apart from those formal ceremonies, there were few organized observances of the day here. To the contrary, citizens seemed to shy away from oratory, and to prefer instead more thought about the national and world situations. The national mood, as reflected here, seemed distinctly contemplative.

Lothian Exhorts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Nov. 13—"The root disease of modern society is its dethronement of religion as the governing motive in society," declared the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, in his address at the Founders' Day celebration at Swarthmore College Nov. 11.

"What else is totalitarianism, whether in its Communist or its Fascist or its National Socialist forms," he went on, "than the assumption of the functions of the church by the state?

"The totalitarian state claims infallible authority and universal obedience. It enforces its own interpretation of life and history. It forbids individual thinking and still more private or organized propaganda about first and last things. It will only tolerate the church provided the church teaches opinions about the next world which have no relation to the politics of this world.

"The totalitarian State is a church as well as a State and the dictatorial parties, which, in practice, control its politics and its citizens, claim and exercise the rights of infallibility, including the right to suppress the expression of truth if it challenges their doctrine.

"It is still the true function of the church," he continued, "to turn the citizens into men and women of character and principle, who are unselfishly willing to put the public interest before their own private interests.

"And unless there are enough such people in any democratic community, people who are capable of resisting appeals to envy and hatred, internal and external, and of distinguishing between wisdom and folly, right and wrong, democracy itself, as we have seen many times since 1920, collapses into anarchy or surrenders to some form of totalitarian violence.

"It is the duty of the State to create the conditions in which the citizen is protected in his right to live and practice Christianity. Both as an individual and as a Christian.

"It is the same with war. Christianity naturally regards war of any kind of killing with abhorrence, and Christianity is the only power which, in the end, will produce the spirit and the brotherly love which will make it possible to abolish war from the earth. But it is the function of politics to create the practical conditions in which the appeal to violence will be forbidden and prevented. The creation of these conditions is the peculiar and special function of the State."

France Observes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 13—Paris abandoned the usual elaborate display in the commemoration rites for Armistice Day. A modified ceremony in which President Lebrun took part was held at the Arc de Triomphe. Wreaths of poppies and cornflowers were laid on the grave of the Unknown Soldier. Veterans of the last war and troops that had already been in action in the present conflict stood guard at the arch.

President Lebrun, made a subsequent broadcast address in the course of which he said:

"It seemed at the first Armistice day 21 years ago that the world would turn to a new order based on law and on respect for the independence of nations and for liberty, justice and signed treaties. One State refused. Today our thoughts are turned toward the future and what it holds and toward the new victims of war.

"Of victory we are certain. Wherever we turn we find the proof. Force is on our side. The seas are ours. From the French and the British Empires strength pours in to us. What is more is that the conscience of the whole world is on our side."

Canada Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 13—After the usual Armistice Day memorial service on Parliament Hill, including the placing of a wreath at the altar in the shrine in the Peace Tower, Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General, delivered a broadcast address in which he said:

"During 21 years the world has drifted slowly from apathy to confusion, and from confusion to strife. When I spoke to you last year on this day I said that we had been through a grave crisis, but that for the moment the danger was past. Alas, the crisis has returned, and now we are facing the naked fact of war.

"We thought that we had won the last war, but we had not, for though we had beaten the enemy we had not achieved the purpose for which we had fought—the peace and freedom of the world.

"This time let there be no mistake. We know now that the peace we made 21 years ago was not a true peace, that the settlement of the world we attempted was not a wise settlement. I believe that today we are resolved that whatever the sacrifices we may be called to in war and after war, we will not rest until we have made a world which can offer to our children a life of liberty and peace."

Only War Defeat Can Oust Nazis, 'Report' Claims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Military defeat alone could cause the overthrow of the Nazi Party in Germany and such a defeat cannot come quickly or easily, according to the monthly "Inside Germany Report," issued by the Friends of German Freedom, here Nov. 13.

Compiled from secret interviews and reports emanating from Germany, the publication declares that National Socialism has not only proved itself a military organization par excellence, but has also shown ability to make the rapid and fundamental changes demanded by the present war.

The report charges that General von Fritsch, who was reported to have been killed while leading a charge on the Polish front, was actually murdered as head of the anti-Hitler conspiracy and that the Secret Police are supreme. It also declares that the Polish victory won back many of the groups that had begun to waver in their allegiance to the Hitler regime.

Germans Execute Léon Baroiszevski

BROMBERG, Poland (AP)—German authorities Nov. 11 court-martialed and shot this City's Polish former Mayor, Léon Baroiszevski, as being responsible for the killing of German residents before the arrival of the German Army, and for alleged theft of municipal funds.

Another War Held Ruinous For America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — The cost to the United States of entry into another World War would very likely be double the cost of the last World War, and would result in a "lowered standard of living for generations to come," it is estimated in a omber study of modern war costs by the National Economy League.

The League, which is identified with very conservative political opinion here, suggests that the annual expenditure for direct war costs alone probably would amount to $30,000,000,000 as compared with $15,000,000,000 for the war in 1917-18; and that the public debt, now near the legal limit of $45,000,000,000 might well reach $70,000,000,000 to $75,000,000,000 in the first year and pass $100,000,000,000 in the second.

The result, according to John C. Gebhart, League Director, would be a pushing of American productive resources to the limit, a skyrocketing of demand for skilled workers and hence a sudden loosening of the dammed-up reservoir of credit lying unused in the banks today. "Serious inflation" would then follow, Mr. Gebhart declares.

The League's survey records that the Civil War cost $3,328,000,000 in direct costs, and mounted to approximately $8,000,000,000 because of debt interest and pensions The war with Spain cost $528,000,000 to which was added $1,452,000,000 in pensions and debt interest.

The American share of the war of 1914-18 was $24,135,000,000 directly, and has reached $57,000,000,000 by now in pensions and interest, not mentioning the economic dislocations resulting from the war.

Projecting this trend of mounting war costs into the present time, the League considers that "ruinous taxation" particularly on the lower income groups though also in surtaxes would result from American belligerency today.

Nazi Plane Drops Bombs Near Liner in Channel

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The first recorded German attempt to bomb a passenger steamer in the English Channel was reported Nov. 11 by passengers who described two bombs dropped by a high-flying Nazi airman as a close call.

The bomber appeared poised to release a third in a power dive, the passengers said, when Allied planes and antiaircraft batteries ashore chased the raider homeward. The attack occurred just after the unidentified French vessel left a French port with 90 passengers, several of whom were English women.

Seamen Fined

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Seventy-six East Indian seamen on a British liner were sentenced Nov. 11 to one month's hard labor for refusal to sail without double war risk pay. The prosecution said the men had been given 25 per cent increases.

Nazi Ships Sail

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP)—A Domei dispatch from Nagasaki today reported the sailing of two German freighters which twice before had left only to return when sighted by "enemy" warships.

The vessels were the 6,103-ton Elsa Essberger and the 5,173-ton Anneliese Essberger of Hamburg.

Domei, Japanese news agency, said they were reported bound for Rotterdam.

Crew Rescued

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The British steamer Dryburgh, 1,289 tons, sank today after striking a submerged wreck on the east coast. Her crew of 16 was rescued by a coastal lifeboat.

German Trains Collide

OPPELN, Germany (AP)—Forty-three persons were known to have been killed and 60 injured in a collision between two passenger trains Nov. 12 between Langlieben and Rosengrund. The trains were crowded with Sunday traffic. The accident was believed to have been caused by the negligence of a switchman who ran the two trains onto the same track.

Germans Suspect Odd Jobs Worker In Bombing Plot

MUNICH (AP)—An odd jobs repairman became the object of Nazi suspicion in the Bürgerbraukeller explosion. Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police forces, announced Nov. 11 in Berlin the unidentified workman, who repaired a gallery encircling the beer cellar, was suspected.

Prior to Herr Himmler's announcement, authorities ordered a roundup of all persons in Germany without proper identification papers.

The Reichsführer returned unannounced from Berlin for the state funeral of the six men and one woman killed in the explosion he missed by only 11 minutes Nov. 8.

Italy Strengthens Army For Second Time in Week

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP)—Premier Mussolini has ordered 5,000 non-commissioned career officers and 18,000 volunteer specialists added to the Army to strengthen Italy's military machine.

It was the second expansion of Italy's large standing army within a week. Il Duce on Oct. 30 ordered 1,500 officers and 1,500 non-commissioned officers recruited.

(The Italian Army has been estimated at about 1,300,000 men.)

Recruiting will begin immediately.

The new additions, it was said, were intended to strengthen Italy's technical preparation for any fighting, to reinforce smaller army groups and to strengthen the whole framework of the army.

Only a week ago it was disclosed officially that Signor Mussolini had held a series of conferences with the country's military chiefs and that he had given Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, his new Undersecretary of War, instructions for "preparing and amplifying army units."

Previous dispatches from Rome said there were unconfirmed reports that during maneuvers last August the Italian Army did not measure up to the standard of efficiency Signor Mussolini set for it.

Since that time constant efforts have been made to increase the Italian military machine.

The latest arms appropriation totaled about $873,800,000.

Signor Mussolini changed the heads of the Army and Air Forces and military experts announced the development of new motorized equipment for the artillery.

Production of modern arms, especially airplanes, has been placed on a war-time basis since the start of the European conflict.

Reichsführer Hitler has acknowledged Premier Mussolini's congratulations on his escape in Wednesday's assassination attempt at Munich as "proof of the cordial sentiments which bind us together."

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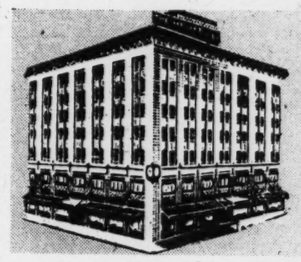
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Forces Behind the Moves in China: Are Allies Giving Japan Free Hand?

Behind the reduction of British and French troops in North China move forces far more important than a routine military shift.

Britain's motives are not stated, beyond the need for troops in Europe. But the troops in question are relatively few.

China sees two possible explanations, both disquieting. One is that Britain is reaching a general accord with Japan. The second is that Japan may bargain with Britain to respect certain British interests in the Far East, provided Britain will go along with Japan's wishes in China.

Immediate cogency is given to whether Britain may be laying the groundwork for recognizing the puppet Chinese Government being set up by Japan with Wang Ching-wei as Premier.

Wider implications of Britain's act affect the Netherlands. Already hard-pressed in Europe, Queen Wilhelmina faces the prospect of a German effort to win Japan back by offering booty from the Netherlands Indies. Britain and the United States are the only powers able to check such a plot.

Potential Puppet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13—Japan's efforts to establish a puppet government under Wang Ching-wei remain obscure, although it potentially is the agent through which "peace" in China may be negotiated.

[Dispatches from Chungking, Chinese Capital, report that Gen Chiang Kai-shek, in opening the Sixth Assembly of the Kuomintang Party Central Executive, said that any Japanese offensive was doomed to failure. The Associated Press adds that China's foreign policy is restated as resistance to aggression, upholding international conventions, refusal to adhere to any anti-Communist pact, and maintenance of absolute diplomatic independence.]

Japan's Bid

Probably the quietest "national party congress" in the history of the great nations of the world was that alleged to have been held in Shanghai recently under the name of the Sixth Kuomintang Congress. This meeting, said to have lasted two days, was reported in no newspaper while it was in progress. If it actually occurred, it comprised only Wang Ching-wei and his adherents, all expelled from the official Kuomintang with headquarters at Chungking. Yet it represented Japan's bid for a "new Kuomintang," Nipponese-supported, and perhaps deserves some attention in view of future possibilities.

Some days after conclusion of the alleged meeting, several columns were devoted to it in the Shanghai Times, a British-owned Japanese-sympathetic newspaper which published its findings in the form of an interview with Mei Sze-ping who was described as secretary-general of the Congress. Some days earlier a dispatch from Chungking had mentioned Mr. Mei as former magistrate of the Model District of Nanking and had included him in a "wholesale, permanent expulsion from the Kuomintang of the followers of Mr. Wang Ching-wei," one-time Chairman of the Party's Central Political Council.

Mr. Mei's interview declared that "hosts of telegrams from individuals, public bodies, party members, all grades of party organizations, at home and abroad, have been received" in support of the Wang proposal for peace with Japan. "They unanimously maintain," the statement went on, "that since the Chungking Government and Party organizations are under surveillance and domination by the Communists, who have in fact deprived them of all authority and even their liberty of movement," it was up to Mr. Wang to convene a Kuomintang Congress which he had done with attendance of "over 240 delegates elected by party members in various places."

Wide World

Sir Robert Craigie
British Ambassador to Japan

Support Uncertain

Decision included, it was declared, adoption of anti-Communism as the basic policy of the party, and endorsement of the idea that Sino-Japanese relations should be fundamentally readjusted and normal relationship re-established as soon as possible.

It appears, however, that considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting the other Japanese-sponsored Governments in Nanking and Peiping to retire, while it is by no means clear just whom Mr. Wang can call upon to support him from among the Chinese.

Echoes in East

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—If Holland is drawn into the war and crumbles before a German attack, the United States may be confronted with problems of dangerous import in the Far East.

The connection between the Netherlands in Europe and the United States in the Far East is furnished by Holland's rich possessions, the Netherlands Indies, upon which Japan is reported to have fixed eager eyes.

Consequently, officials here are giving a full meed of their attention to even the most minor developments in Netherlands relations with Germany and to every indication in Japan with regard to the Netherlands Indies.

At this early stage it may be taken for granted that the Administration's attitude toward any Japanese action in the East Indies would be more active than the passive attitude of protest and non-recognition followed by Secretaries of State Stimson and Hull toward Japan's moves in China.

Why would the United States be concerned over a Japanese move toward the East Indies? Because:

1. This country gets a large portion of its essential raw materials of rubber and tin from those wealthy islands.
2. The Philippine Islands lie directly between Japan and the East Indies. The fall of the East Indies might mean the fall of the Philippines.
3. This might be the first step toward Japan's conquest of the Malayan Peninsula and Australia.
4. The United States seeks respect for such small nations as Holland.
5. Holland is also a Western Hemisphere nation, having island possessions and Dutch Guiana in the northern part of South America.

In the last three years the Netherlands Indies have imported war materials from the United States totaling more than $20,000,000.

The question arises: "What can the United States do besides refusing to recognize the conquest?"

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Great Britain and France today notified Japan of their intention to reduce the number of troops which they now maintain in North China.

British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie informed Foreign Minister Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura that Britain would leave in the area only sufficient troops to "preserve order." French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry announced similar action, but the number of troops to be withdrawn was not stated.

British garrisons at Peiping and Tientsin will be reduced to the total of one large-sized company, it was disclosed.

The British War Office said the reduction was "for reasons of military convenience arising from the conflict in Europe." It was not disclosed, however, whether the troops would be sent to Europe.

Military sources in London said the British forces at Tientsin, where a Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions has been in effect since June 14 to force recognition of Japan's "new order in Asia," would be reduced from a battalion to a company.

Withdrawal of an unstated number of British troops from North China is the second decrease of British armed forces in China.

On Oct. 2, the British Navy announced withdrawal of five of its ten gunboats from the Yangtze River patrol because of "urgent military requirements elsewhere."

At Tientsin Britain has one infantry battalion of about 750 officers and men. Presumably the War Office announcement meant only enough of these would be left to police the concession, leaving a French colonial infantry regiment, two batteries of artillery and a light tank company—1,500 officers and men altogether—along with 250 United States marines in North China.

U. S. Troops Stay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—A State Department official said today the United States did not contemplate following the example of Great Britain in withdrawing troops from North China.

Officials pointed out that Britain already had diminished its military establishments in China since the present war broke out without influencing the United States' position.

Several days after the war began Britain and France withdrew the troops they had landed at the International Settlement at Kulangsu, Amoy, China, and shortly thereafter recalled several British gunboats from the Yangtze patrol.

The United States, on the other hand, has actually increased its strength in the Far East recently by replacing old submarines in the Asiatic fleet with new ones.

The United States began withdrawing troops from North China long before Britain's decision in March, 1938, this Government withdrew from Tientsin, North China, the 15th infantry regiment, comprising 808 officers and men, which had been stationed there for a quarter of a century. At that time 250 marines were sent to Tientsin from Peiping, and they are there now.

The United States has around 1,500 men in China, at Shanghai, Peiping, and Tientsin.

Reply to Mediation Offer

By the Associated Press

The Allied answer to the mediation offer to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Leopold, King of the Belgians, embraces, in effect, a statement of British and French war aims. The reply of King George was issued in London, and that of President Lebrun in Paris. They follow:

King George

To Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.

I have carefully examined with my Governments in the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa the appeal which Your Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Belgians addressed to me on November seventh.

I recall the appeal made by His Majesty the King of the Belgians on August twenty-third in the names of the heads of State of the Oslo group of states in which His Majesty pleaded for the submission of disputes and claims to open negotiation carried out in the spirit of brotherly co-operation.

My Government in the United Kingdom as well as the French Government sent favorable replies to this appeal.

I recall also the joint offer of good offices made by Your Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Belgians to my Government in the United Kingdom and to the French, German, Italian, and Polish Governments on August twenty-eighth. This offer was welcomed by my Government and by the French, Italian, and Polish Governments. A few days later the German Government launched an unprovoked attack on Poland, which has been overrun with every circumstance of brutality.

My Governments deeply appreciate the spirit of Your Majesty's offer and they would always be willing to examine a reasonable and assured basis for an equitable peace. It is, as it has always been, my desire that the war should not last one day longer than is absolutely necessary, and I can therefore at once reply to that part of Your Majesty's appeal in which you state your willingness to facilitate the ascertaining of the elements of an agreement to be reached.

The essential conditions upon which we are determined that an honorable peace must be secured have already been plainly stated. The documents which have been published since the beginning of the war clearly explain its origin and establish the responsibility for its outbreak. My peoples took up arms only after every effort had been made to save peace.

The immediate occasion leading to our decision to enter the war was Germany's aggression against Poland. But this aggression was only a fresh instance of German policy towards her neighbors. The larger purposes for which my peoples are now fighting are to secure that Europe may be redeemed, in the words of my Prime Minister in the United Kingdom, "from perpetually recurring fear of German aggression so as to enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties" and to prevent for the future resort to force instead of the pacific means in settlement of international disputes.

These aims have been amplified and enlarged on a number of occasions and particularly in the statements made by my Prime Minister in the United Kingdom in the House of Commons on the twelfth of October and my Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Lords on the second of November.

The elements which, in the opinion of my Governments, must form part of any settlement emerge clearly and distinctly from these declarations of policy. Should Your Majesty be able to communicate to me any proposals from Germany of such a character as to afford real prospect of achieving the purpose I have described above, I can say that my Governments would give them their most earnest consideration.

President Lebrun

The Government, public, and the French people are unanimous in rendering homage to the sentiments which inspired the message of Your Majesties addressed to me. They appreciate fully the loftiness and courtesy of it.

No nation is more pacific than the French Nation. No nation has made more sacrifices to European peace. France already often has made known and recalls again today that she was and remains determined to welcome all possibilities of assuring a just and durable peace among all peoples.

Only peace founded on justice is in effect durable. France has taken arms to put a definite end to enterprises of violence and force which for two years, in contempt of the most solemn engagements, in violation of the pledged word, already have subjugated or destroyed three nations in Europe and today menace the security of all nations. Lasting peace therefore can only be established by reparation of the injustices that force imposed on Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. It can also only be in a measure where some effective guarantees of political and economic order assure for the future the respect and liberty of all nations.

Mankind will only be delivered from worry or anguish if it has certainty that new attempts against right henceforth are forbidden.

Any solution that would consecrate the triumph of injustice would procure for Europe only a precarious truce with no relation to the legitimate stable peace which Your Majesties advocate.

Today it is up to Germany, not France, to pronounce herself for or against this peace to which aspire all countries whose security and independence are menaced by her action.

8,000 Planes Yearly to Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

is necessary on the part of the individual worker.

Meanwhile, the War and Navy board of these departments. With insure that American defense needs are not neglected, both in their present and future scope. The most exhaustive details as to every order of planes for export must be cleared through the joint aviation board of these departments with this full information in hand, there is ample ability through the withholding of contracts by which the Army and Navy can control the rate at which American production is diverted abroad.

Contrary to general belief, most of the really important plant expansion on the part of the aviation industry was not finally decided upon until the European war actually broke out. Thus major new assembly lines probably cannot come into production until April at the earliest, and most of them until early summer.

There remains the inevitable delay in perfecting so delicately adjusted a matter as aviation in mass production, illustrated by the "bugs" or mechanical drawbacks which have continuously existed in the automobile industry from year to year as new models are introduced. The actual output of planes must be given shakedown flights, and defects adjusted, before the flow can be running smoothly at a good pace.

These detailed problems, however, are counter balanced by a necessity for expansion which lacks nothing in the way of money, and by the nature of an industry was born in bonanza and reared at a prodigious rate of speed. Should the war orders greatly enlarge, it is only a matter of time before they will be met.

Allies Ban Reich Spoils

(Continued from Page 1)

the victory of the British Empire and the French Republic. If we are conquered all will be enslaved, and the United States will be left single-handed to guard the rights of man. If we are not destroyed, all these countries will be rescued and after being rescued will be restored to life and freedom."

Speaking of the British purpose in and after the war, Sir Edward said, "Hitlerism is something much stronger and more persuasive than the mind and character of a single man. There would be no Hitler today if the German people were not susceptible to the crude and brutal leadership of the type he represents.

"There would be no Hitler today if there had not been in every German street and village a number of men ready and willing to inflict upon their own compatriots the awful cruelties and tyrannies which mark his regime.

"Evil things in Germany at the present dominate the good, and there is only one means by which that satanic spirit in Germany can be destroyed and that is by the arbitrament to which it has itself appealed—the arbitrament of the sword."

Sir Edward indorsed Lord Halifax's contention that the Allies cannot commit themselves to detailed aims in view of the impossibility of anticipating conditions at the end of the war. But he reiterated three objectives already stated by British leaders, namely, first, no territorial aggrandizement for the Allies; second, peace by agreement, not dictated; third, economic welfare, not only for the victors, but for all Europe.

Letters From Americans

Regarding the demand which continues here and abroad for more precise war and peace aims, Mr. J. A. Spender, well-known publicist, upholds in the Sunday Times, the Government stand against any attempt to persuade it to adopt a plethora of worthy aims voiced daily from the platform and in the press. Writing of letters from Americans on this subject Mr. Spender says: "I have replied to them that while we do not at all presume to advise them about their policy, these aims must necessarily differ accordingly as the United States are or are not disposed to co-operate in keeping world peace at the end of the war. For us to launch out into schemes which required their co-operation, without the certainty of it, would be to repeat one of the principal mistakes of 1919; but on the other hand there are obvious limitations to all schemes that are confined to Europe."

Russia and Japan To Define Borders

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Nov. 13

Soviet Russia and Japan agreed Nov. 11 to appoint a demarcation committee to define frontiers between Soviet-ized Outer Mongolia and Japanese-dominated Manchukuo.

The agreement was reached at an hour's session between Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo and Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

Five months of sporadic warfare on the disputed frontier ended in a truce between Tokyo and Moscow on Sept. 16.

The first meeting to open formal negotiations will be held soon at Chita, Siberia, with Soviet Russian, Japanese, Mongolian, and Manchukuan representatives on the committee.

Later the negotiations, regarded as a further step toward Russian-Japanese rapprochement, will be transferred to Harbin, Manchukuo.

Churchill Sees Hitler Without A War Ally

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said last night that "the fate of Holland and Belgium, like that of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria will be decided by the victory of the British Empire and the French Republic."

Declaring Britain's Navy stronger, its anti-U-boat forces three times as numerous and its Army and Air Force growing, Mr. Churchhill said in a broadcast, "We are far better prepared to endure the worst malice of Hitler and his Huns than we were at the beginning of September."

"I go so far as to say that if we come through the winter without any large or important event occurring we shall in fact have gained the first campaign of the war," he added.

Asserting German troops were concentrating near the Netherlands and Belgian borders, Churchill said, "I shall not attempt to prophesy whether the frenzy of a cornered maniac will drive Herr Hitler into the worst of all his crimes" but this I will say without a doubt, that the fate of Holland and Belgium, like that of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria will be decided by the victory of the British Empire and the French Republic."

Tension Eased Somewhat

"You may take it absolutely for certain that either all that Britain and France stand for in the modern world will go down or that Hitler, the Nazi Regime and the recurring German or Prussian menace will be broken and destroyed," Mr. Churchill said in a broadcast.

Mr. Churchill asserted German troops were concentrating near the Netherlands and Belgium and declared:

"If we are conquered all will be enslaved and the United States will be left alone to guard the rights of man."

[Well informed sources in The Hague, the Netherlands, said, tension had eased over reports of heavy German troop concentrations on the eastern frontier.]

Mr. Churchill listed restoration of Poland and Czechoslovakia among Britain's war aims.

The Admiralty chieftain said Adolf Hitler and his "cluster of confederates" could not find "one single friendly eye" in the world.

"Not one. Russia returns them a flinty stare; Italy averts her gaze; Japan is puzzled and thinks herself betrayed. Turkey and the whole of Islam have ranged themselves instinctively but decisively on the side of progress.

"The great English-speaking republic across the Atlantic Ocean makes no secret of its sympathies or of its self-questionings and translates these sentiments into action of a character which anyone may judge for himself."

"You know I have not always agreed with Mr. Chamberlain, though we always have been personal friends," Mr. Churchill added. "But he is a man of very tough fiber and I can tell you that he is going to fight as obstinately for victory as he did for peace. Can I say more?"

Ten Weeks of Preparation

Saying that Britain had been "agreeably surprised" at the 10 weeks allowed it by Germany to get herself in "fighting trim," the head of the Admiralty declared, "Now the mists and storms of winter wrap our island and make continuous bombing attack of military objectives far more difficult."

Soviet Russia had barred Germany from the east, he said, "so now these boastful and bullying Nazis are looking with hungry eyes for some small countries in the west which they can trample down and loot as they have trampled down and looted Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

"Now they turn their fierce but also rather prudent glare upon the ancient civilized and unoffending Dutch and Belgian nations.

"They have not chosen to molest the British fleet . . . they recoil from the steel front of the French Army along the Maginot Line . . . but their docile conscripts are being crowded in vast numbers upon the frontiers of Holland and Belgium.

"To both these states the Nazis have given the most recent and solemn guarantees; no wonder the anxiety is great."

France and Britain, he said, will make war "until the other side have enough of it."

Air Line Wins Point

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Counsel for the Civil Aeronautics Authority proposed today, without immediate result, that a hearing on the American Export Airlines application to operate a transatlantic service be adjourned, on grounds the applicant had no landing rights in Italy.

A commission examiner reserved a ruling and ordered the hearing to proceed.

American Export Airlines originally proposed flying to France, Great Britain and Ireland. Prohibited by the Neutrality Act from entering those ports, the company last week amended its application to ask authority to fly to Italy via Spain.

U. S. Rushes Planes

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A survey showed Nov. 11 that Los Angeles County airplane factories have unfilled orders totaling $142,100,000, of which $126,500,000 is for war planes or planes that can be utilized for military purposes.

The survey disclosed that more than 24,000 men are working in four major factories alone and that potential output is more than 750 planes a month.

The principal plants now have manufacturing space totaling 3,000,000 square feet. By late December this is to be increased by another 375,000 square feet.

Neighborly Gesture

DANVERS, Ill. (AP)—One hundred farmers held a one-day community corn husking bee for the widow and son of E. Parke Willerton at their farm near here.

Using eight corn picking machines, but with many husking by hand, they cleaned off 80 acres and put 6,300 bushels of corn in the cribs for Mrs. Willerton.

Thirty-five farm women fed the huskers at the Willerton's farm.

Move for Stable Peace In Balkans Gains Ground

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—The steady improvement which is taking place in the relations between the Balkan and Danubian countries reached a further stage this week end with the appeal of Premier Constantine Argetoianu of Rumania to Hungary to establish more neighborly relations.

There is strong evidence that Hungary is willing to respond provided that Rumania in turn grants improved conditions for Hungarian-speaking Magyar minority in Transylvania.

In connection with Premier Argetoianu's invitation to the Hungarian minority at Cluj Sunday to co-operate with Rumania, Hungarians complain that Rumania has done little so far to redress their grievances. The only step has been the granting of citizenship rights a couple of months back to a considerable number of Hungarians who had been refused such rights ever since peace was signed. Other grievances, cultural as well as economic, still remain, the Hungarians declared.

Relations on the Mend

Nevertheless, most observers agree that Hungarian-Rumanian relations are on the mend. Frontier troops, though still more numerous than normal, have been reduced. It is hoped that Premier Argetoianu's speech will speedily lead to further reductions.

Similar improvements are going on between other eastern European countries. Bulgaria and Turkey have been brought much closer together thanks, it is understood, to British initiative which has resulted in the Turks halving their garrison in Thrace with corresponding reductions on the Bulgarian side.

Turkey and Italy are hoping for a trade treaty shortly—like the one recently signed between Italy and Bulgaria—and there is talk, which has not been denied, of tentative conversations between Turks and Italians looking towards a political rapprochement.

Rumania and Russia

Turkey is also understood to be seeking to use its good offices in bringing a similar rapprochement between Rumania and Russia regarding Bessarabia which Rumania gained from Russia but the acquisition of which the Soviets never have conceded.

Tentative approaches are also being made regarding the Bulgaro-Rumanian dispute over Southern Dobrudja, which Bulgaria wants back from Rumania, and Bulgaria's claim against Greece for an outlet to the Aegean Sea. So far, however, not much progress is reportable in either direction.

While British efforts in this part of the world have been directed towards bilateral improvements, other countries are already working for a general peace bloc of Balkan States and Hungary. King Carol of Rumania has put forward a plan whereby Italy would lead such a group.

Dr. Tibor Eckhardt, Hungarian Opposition leader, who, however, holds much the same views as the Government on foreign policy, recently gave an interview at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, in which he urged formation of an Adriatic bloc comprising Hungary, Yugoslavia and Greece unde the ægis of Italy.

Italy's Role

Thus both Hungary and Rumania, despite their long-standing quarrel about Transylvania, are today both ready to march under the wing of Italy. Italy itself appears to be leaning, though rather cautiously, in the same direction of trying to become the leader of a Southern and Eastern European peace bloc.

On the other hand several Balkan States, namely Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece, want the southeastern bloc to be exclusively Balkan and Danubian. They want Italy to be behind it, not in it. King Carol's plan, therefore, is not making much progress. Nor is Dr. Eckhardt's.

Despite the difference in method, however, the ultimate objective of all these diplomatic efforts is the same—namely to consolidate peace in this area. It is an objective which, curiously enough, is sought by both sides in the war. Germany is anxious to promote Balkan peace so as to be able to draw on this rich area for supplies. Britain and France are doing so in order to buttress the eastern Mediterranean against any possible aggression.

The only State which so far has registered any opposition is the Soviet Union, which recently declared through the controlled Soviet press, that the efforts of Italy and Rumania to form a Balkan bloc were a danger to peace.

Most diplomatic observers feel that the real danger to peace is the absence of such a bloc. Particularly while the Dobrudja issue remains unsettled, there is always the possibility of the U. S. S. R. espousing the cause of Bulgaria in order to embarrass Rumania. The situation regarding this question is at the moment regarded as somewhat difficult in diplomatic circles. Bulgaria has a new Government whose hold on office is not thought to be too secure. There are also signs that the influence of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party is gaining among the masses and certain sections of Agrarian Party for racial, rather than ideological reasons, are inclined toward Moscow.

The Southern Dobrudja question, therefore, is regarded in the diplomatic world as of crucial importance. If it can be satisfactorily solved and if Rumanian and Hungarian differences over Transylvania can be adjusted too, the Balkans, it is felt, will soon be on the road to a just and stable peace which is, as President Lebrun of France said yesterday, one of the aims of the Allies in the war against Hitlerism.

Telescopes Chart Pathways

(Continued from Page 1)

tually magnifies starlight and does not merely collect more light rays as do the reflectors. The main building, in fact the Directors laboratory where valuable spectographic plates were taken out the day I visited there, was invaded by a runaway airplane and several irreplaceable plates destroyed to say nothing of damage to the building. I had left a few hours before, having inspected the telescope Barnard used to make some of the finest photographs of star clouds, comets and distant galaxies, ever made. There Aiken worked on double stars, stars so close together they appear one to the naked eye.

Largest Double Star

The largest double star known, one of very low temperature, was one of the recent notable discoveries at Yerkes observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. Epsilon aurigae was the joint find of Director Otto Struve, and two staff members, Prof. G. P. Kuiper and Bengt Stromgren. At Yerkes is the world's largest refractor telescope, a 40-inch.

At Harvard observatory is the world's most complete collection of astronomical photographs covering every portion of the sky down to about twelfth magnitude, far beyond range of the human eye. The earliest sky photographs made are included in the collection. Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, who probably knows more stars by number and name than any other astronomer, works constantly with the plates. Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director, also uses them in his work measuring distances in space and determining limits of faint galaxies. At Oak Ridge Harvard has a comparatively new 61-inch telescope. A duplicate covers the southern sky from Bloemfontain, South Africa.

Dominion observatory, British Columbia, and David Dunlap observatory near Toronto, Ont., are Canada's most famous astronomical centers. Others to be covered in articles to come are Leander McCormick in Virginia, directed by Dr. S. A. Mitchell who it is said, has seen more eclipses than any other astronomer, and Griffith observatory and Hayden Planetarium, institutions catering specifically to the public in the matter of furnishing the common man with "Pathways to the Stars."

Japanese Settle U. S. Claims Due To War Damages

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Japanese Embassy announced Nov. 10 that the Tokyo Government had made settlement of a number of claims by American interests arising out of Japanese military operations in China.

The Japanese have repaired Shanghai University property and arranged for families who lived there prior to Army occupation to return to their homes, the Embassy said.

Japanese authorities have paid a total of 1,300 yen to the Lutheran Mission at Tsimo-Hsien, Shantung Province, and its personnel for damage done during aerial bombing, the announcement said.

A "certain sum of money" was presented to the United Brethren Church at Siulam, Changshan-Hsien, Canton Province, for damages caused by a shell during a Japanese naval bombardment on June 12, the Embassy reported.

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Reich's Supply Source: Pros and Cons Analyzed

Following is the last of a series of articles dealing with German economic preparation and the supplies available to the Reich from Russia and the Balkans, in view of the British blockade on German overseas trade.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—Analysis of Germany's "internal strategic" position—and the aid in raw materials that the Reich may receive from Russia—leads to three major conclusions.

1. Too much wishful thinking has led to the belief outside Germany that the Nation may collapse from lack of supplies and materials. This possibility can be considered only on a long-range basis and will not by any means be felt during the early stages of the war.

2. Despite the over-emphasis of the immediate effects of any shortages, it is clear that Germany has not achieved anything approaching complete economic self-sufficiency. In numerous departments where the Reich commands 60 to 80 per cent of its needs, the deficiency may prove serious in a protracted conflict.

3 Much will depend not only on Russia's ability to be a supplier of Germany—an ability apparently over-rated in some respects—but also on Russian willingness. This is not a constant factor. Similarly, German supplies from Southeastern Europe will depend, not only on statistical availability but on the German diplomatic successes in the face of Allied efforts to close Balkan sources of German supply.

To these generalizations, there may be added some further statistical details which have not been included in the series of articles of which this is the last:

Economic Help

The Soviets are not expected to give the Reich military help, but they may give economic help on a business basis, especially if this means benefit to themselves, and incidentally strengthens the cause of Bolshevism.

But what the business basis will be, has not yet become clear. Until now Germany's trade with other countries, with a few minor exceptions, has been on a barter basis—goods for goods. As Germany has neither gold nor foreign exchange in sufficient quantities, it remains for Germany to pay for Russian imports in kind.

Therefore, experts in economic warfare point out, it is questionable whether Germany's already war-laden industries can produce enough machinery or other products with which to pay for the amount of imports necessary from Russia. At the present time German exporters are having difficulties in fulfilling their export contracts.

The treaty signed last August planned for a total trade balance of 200,000,000 Reichsmarks (about $80,000,000) between both countries. The amount has been "extended" but the new figure has not been announced.

Export and Import

Germany was to give Russia industrial goods such as high-class machinery, tools, rolling stock, and chemicals in exchange for raw materials. The chief of these latter would be oil, manganese ore, and timber. German-Russian trade relations had suffered greatly during the previous seven years. In 1932, German exports to Russia amounted to 625,800,000 Reichsmarks, and Russian exports to Germany, 270,900,000 Reichsmarks. By 1938, these figures had fallen to 31,800,000 Reichsmarks and 47,400,000 Reichsmarks respectively, which gave Germany an adverse balance toward the Soviets.

This adverse balance was seen in German credits which continued to pour into Russia—200,000,000 marks in March, 1933, 200,000,000 marks in April, 1935, and another 200,000,000 marks in April, 1936.

The German people have been led to believe that Russia neutrality means they can avoid the effects of the British blockade through purchases from or by way of Russia.

What Germany wants above all from Russia is oil.

Russian Oil Sources

Although Russian oil production in 1938, in the Georgia (Baku), Grosny, Volga (Ural), and Central Asian and other oilfields amounted to about 30,100,000 tons, part of which was not refined, this must be increased to 54,000,000 tons by 1942, according to the new Five-Year Plan.

But non-Russian geologists who have estimated possible output on the basis of the size of the borings and by comparison with the American oilfields, maintain that this figure is far too optimistic. Work in the refineries is much improved, but still behind schedule.

But even if these estimates prove correct, there are still a number of factors which must be considered in assessing the oil which Germany can obtain from Russian oilfields. These suffer from a lack of up-to-date machinery and of skilled workers. The imports of both materials and workers from the United States helped to improve matters in the early years after the Revolution, but more recently, Russian workers have been running the plants themselves. The result has been that machinery has been allowed to get spoiled, so that in the Baku oilfield more than 11 per cent of the specialized workers' time has to be devoted to repairs, and in some of the other oilfields as much as 25 per cent. This must be altered if Germany is to get its supplies punctually.

German on Red Rails

Another important factor is transport. This affects all Russian trade with neighboring countries. A German report on Russia's railway system by Colonel Hesse, in the Kriegswirtschaftliche Jahresbericht, states that the Soviet territory has less than 100,000 kilometers of railway though the total area of the country is 21,000,000 square kilometers. At the end of the civil wars, prior to the establishment of the Bolshevik regime, the railways were in a terrible condition. What little rolling stock remained was in a very bad state of repair, and though the Five-Year Plan increased traffic on the railways by 80 per cent, it only increased wagon and locomotive parks in the same period by 50 per cent.

This German estimate, it must be admitted, was designed to prove Russia's weakness as a military power, and, therefore, may have exaggerated somewhat on the negative side; but it appears to be correct in main outline.

The Economist (authoritative British periodical), commenting on Russia's railway connections with Germany, estimates that if one-tenth of the number of available Russian railway trucks was placed at the disposition of exports to Germany, and each truck was loaded once a month (an optimistic estimate in view of the distances), the total annual carrying capacity would be less than Germany's peacetime imports of iron ore alone.

Then, too, experts point out that many of Russia's sources of raw materials are in the South, and the distance by rail to Germany would in many cases make it far too costly to be made practical.

Must Be Modernized

At any rate, the whole Soviet railway system must be completely modernized, and extended, to cope with the German demands. This can, of course, be done with the aid of German engineers provided Russia is willing to engage them, and German machinery and rolling stock are forthcoming. But it is doubtful whether the Reich itself can spare such materials at present

The transport problem in the case of oil, it is felt, can be overcome by the waterways by way of the Black Sea and the Danube.

There were reports some months ago that Germany contemplated constructing a long pipeline for conveying oil from the Rumanian oilfield to Germany; this method might conceivably also be extended to the Russian.

Manganese ore is the most important Russian product, apart from oil, which Germany requires. After 1936, the Reich imported the greater part of this ore, so important for making hard steel, from South Africa. Now the Soviet is practically the only safe source of supply. Germany hopes to secure at least the supplies which have hitherto gone to Great Britain. But here again much depends upon the needs of the developing Russian iron and steel industry. Statistics show that Russian exports of manganese ore which were 1,001,000 tons in 1937, had fallen to 352,000 for the first 11 months of 1938.

An examination of the position regarding some other metals shows production is not sufficient to allow of any large exports. Russia is itself dependent upon imports for nickel and tin.

Plenty of Timber

Germany, it has been estimated, will be short of timber and woodpulps to the extent of 1,259,000 tons. This quantity can easily be supplied by Russia, which exports annually nearly five times this amount, if it so desires. As regards fertilizers, fruit, cereals, meat and fish products, statistics show that Russia either does not produce these or has not such surpluses as can satisfy Germany's needs.

Russia's territorial expansion to the west has given it control of the Baltic, so that it could also stop supplies of Swedish iron ore to Germany, if it chose. The new situation will, undoubtedly, lead to important economic changes throughout east Europe. But it is hardly likely that such changes can so quickly improve the Reich's situation that it can avoid the damaging effects of the Allies' blockade. At the same time, the fact that Germany and Russia are now neighbors makes Russia more important as a transit land for goods to the Reich and increases the possibilities of economic cooperation, if Russia desires it.

Estonian Handshake Welcomes (?) Soviets

© International

M. Merechkoff

The commander (left) of Soviet naval forces based in Estonia, in accordance with the recent Soviet-Estonia treaty, is shown being welcomed to Tallinn, Capital of the Baltic Republic, by the

Nikolai Reek

Estonian Army commander. The treaty gives the Soviet the right to base warships in Tallinn and to establish a permanent military garrison in Estonia.

Queen Elizabeth Praises Work of Women at Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—British women are carrying on their home-front duties with renewed energy today as a result of praise and encouragement offered by Queen Elizabeth in a speech directed to them Nov. 11.

Adding her voice to a number of official utterances emphasizing the importance of the part to be played at home, the Queen, in a broadcast from Buckingham Palace, called upon the women of the Empire to see to it that "despite all the difficulty of these days our homes do not lose those very qualities which make them the background, as well as the joy, of our lives."

"Women of all lands yearn for the day when it will be possible to start about building a new and better world, where peace and good will shall abide," she declared, adding that "we, no less than the men, have real and vital work to do."

In Radio Address

Speaking over the radio for the first time since a broadcast from Halifax, Nova Scotia, terminating the royal visit to Canada and the United States, Queen Elizabeth emphasized the need of fortitude among the women of the Nation.

"The greater your courage and devotion, the sooner shall we see again in our midst a happy ordered life. Only when we have won enduring peace shall we be free to work unhindered for the greater happiness and well being of all mankind."

The Queen pointed out that former wars concerned only the men actually engaged in fighting, although the wives and mothers had a harder lot because "they felt they could do so little beyond heartening through their own courage and devotion the men at the front."

Women Answer Call

"Now this has changed, the call has come, and I thank you, women of our great Empire, for the way you have answered it. The tasks you have taken up, whether at home or in distant lands, cover every field of national service and I would like to pay my tribute to all of you who are giving such splendid help in this time of trouble.

"The King and I know what it means to be parted from our children, and we can sympathize with those of you who have bravely consented to this separation for the sake of your little ones.

"I know all of this has meant sacrifice, and I would say to those who are feeling the strain—be assured that in carrying on your home duties and meeting all those worries cheerfully, you are giving real service to your country. You are taking your part in keeping the home front, which will have dangers of its own, stable and strong."

Tribute to Other Women

The Queen paid tribute to the women of other countries, saying that "I know you would wish me to voice in the name of the women of the British Empire our sympathy for those on whom the first blows have fallen, the women of Poland. Nor do we forget the gallant womenhood of France, who are called upon to share with us again the hardships and sorrows of war.

"We put our trust in God who is our refuge and strength in all times of trouble. I pray with all my heart that He may bless and guide and keep you always."

Japanese in California Greet Admiral Osumi

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Thousands of Japanese greeted Admiral Maneo Osumi, senior flag officer of the Japanese Navy, when he arrived Nov. 12 from Italy aboard the liner Hakona Maru.

Admiral Osumi, former Japanese Naval Minister and member of the Supreme War Council, started last July for Berlin as guest of Reichsführer Hitler to attend the Nazi Party convention at Nuremberg. The war interrupted his plans, and so he visited Italy instead. He said Japan would remain neutral in the present European war.

Texas as Large as Reich

The area of Germany—including Austria, Bohemia and Moravia—is approximately the same as that of Texas.

Holland Sees No Threat to Neutrality

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Nov. 13 (AP)—Premier Dirk Jan de Geer told the Netherlands today "there is not a single ground for uneasiness" in the Nation or Empire despite "many rumors causing alarm" in the past few days.

Making his first radio speech since he became Prime Minister last summer, Mr. de Geer said the fear of imminent dangers for the Netherlands was caused by reports circulated abroad and by "certain measures of our Government."

He urged Holland not to court danger by nervousness and thus risk losing "the blessing which God has given us—the vocation of stimulating peace and thus serving others."

Cites Peace Offer

It was this vocation, Mr. de Geer declared, which led Queen Wilhelmina and Leopold, King of the Belgians, to make their peace mediation offer.

"Should these endeavors again fail," he added, "we and the Governments of other countries for which peace is preserved, will at a later date be able to take new steps in the same direction."

The belligerent Nations, he said, have the darkest expectations about the intentions of their enemies and think of their own safety. Thus, Mr. de Geer said, they prepare for the worst, suppose that the worst already is at hand and "in good faith easily believe that the violation of our neutrality is likely."

"Therefore, I advise you to gird yourself against this belief," he said, "and remember that neutrality also requires a certain state of mind."

Mr. de Geer said that Holland's own defense measures had been misinterpreted and "it would be a fatal error on our part to conclude from these measures that threats to our frontiers had increased."

He declared that recent Netherlands precautions "for the strengthening and intensifying of our mobilization" were necessary because the tension on the Western Front "seemed to have increased."

Holland's Defense Steps

Mr. de Geer reviewed precautionary measures taken by Holland during the World War and through other periods of intensified defense measures because of "certain temporary conditions which made it necessary for our preparedness to be more effective," and added:

"In all those cases the outcome was to prove that the people's fears were groundless. The present situation must be considered in the same light.

"Acute danger does not exist any more now than it did in the first days of September when all our defense forces were mobilized."

Purpose of Mobilization

The Premier said Holland's mobilization was in preparation for any development.

"We were obliged to do so because those who want to respect our frontiers do not, as belligerents, trust each other's pledged word . . . Our mobilization gave them the guarantee they needed."

[Germany, Britain, and France have pledged that they would respect the neutrality of the Netherlands and Belgium.]

Mobilization must remain flexible according to the tension on the frontier, he stated.

"That is the meaning which must be given to our recent measures.

"The Government has no information which can make it doubt the pledged word of both sides. Also, the Government trusts the sincerity of those words and this is one more incentive to remain strictly neutral and to maintain equal alertness respecting both sides."

Collaboration of the Netherlands and Belgium in efforts to mediate the European conflict and at the same time prepare for any other eventuality was emphasized by an urgent meeting near the border of their Foreign Ministers.

The first conference Nov. 12 at Breda, between Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium and Eelco N. van Kleffens of the Netherlands, came as a surprise at the end of a week marked by a joint appeal for a negotiated settlement of the war and extraordinary measures for defense of the two lowland countries.

The exact purpose of the conference was not disclosed.

Lithuania Refugee Appeal Is Made

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An appeal for aid for the tens of thousands of interned Polish soldiers and homeless and destitute refugees facing starvation in Lithuania was made Nov. 11 by the Commission for Polish Relief, which has headquarters at 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, here.

Declaring there are 23,000 refugees in Vilna, of whom 18,000 are in need of immediate help, the Commission said housing, food and clothing were urgently required.

MacDowell Study in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On account of the war in Europe, next year's winner of the Edward G. McDowell Traveling Scholarship will be able to use the award of $2,000 for travel and study in the United States, the Art Students League announced Nov. 11. Previous winners by the terms of the scholarship were obliged to study abroad.

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Montreal Is Key to Canada's Storehouse—Here Industry and History Blend

Major Center of Sea and Rail Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — "Business as usual," and in some respects better than usual, is the reaction of Canada's metropolis to the war. Although at first all lines of activity were apprehensive at the news of the outbreak of hostilities, Montreal is now settling down to supply food and materials for both Dominion and Empire consumption.

Briefly described, Montreal is one of the largest seaports in North America and one of the largest grain ports in the world It is also the railhead of the transportation systems of Canada. It is the chief place of business of two Canadian leading banks, the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank, and of the most important financial houses and insurance companies.

Wherefore, as Montreal does, so does the Nation. Being a seaport and the terminus of the main interior water route, the junction of five or six Canadian and American railroads, carrying on with 2,372 factories, the city is a clearing house for labor. All the economic resources of the country must pass through the Grand Canyon of St. James Street, coming in or going out of the country. For many years now, the business section has outgrown the historical town site. The city has grown on all sides except where checked by the water and the mountain. In fact, it may be said to be spreading all over the island, for Montreal is located on an island in the St. Lawrence River.

Geographically, Montreal is advantageously located as a shipping center, it lies 1,000 miles from the sea, and has a fine harbor. It is the terminus of a canal system that links the water traffic of the West through the Great Lakes, with ocean commerce. It is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways, both transcontinental lines. By virtue of its transportation facilities it has a world-embracing shipping connection, and is now one of the foremost manufacturing centers in Canada.

According to a statement by Sir Edward Beatty, the Canadian Pacific Railway's 1939 net profit will be in line with 1937. In that year, which was the most satisfactory since 1931, net income amounted to $9,462,284, after depreciation on steamships and hotels. It was equal, after provision for full year dividend on the 4 per cent preferred, to 30 cents a share on the common stock.

Traffic movement is heavy and some congestion has occurred. In addition to large increases in Western traffic, a current improvement of 24 per cent has taken place in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. As to general economic conditions, the Canadian Pacific head stated that he regarded the outlook as most favorable for Canada.

Manufacturing and Renting

The manufacturing, too, of Montreal is in keeping with that of other Canadian industrial centers. The war has already had the effect of restoring industrial confidence to the extent that activity in September was 19 per cent higher than at the low point reached in the spring months of this year; and this, before any great volume of overseas orders was actually placed.

But the combined elements of prosperity in commerce and industry do not take from the city the characteristics of its origin. The physical beauty of its site is apparent over and beyond its material progress. Mount Royal is just as attractive as when Jacques Cartier made his original voyage in 1535, although it has been tunneled for the Canadian National Railway to enter the city. It is surrounded by beautiful parks, and from various lofty lookouts one obtains a magnificent view of the city. The St. Lawrence River, although crowded with shipping, has lost nothing of its magnificence, nor does the rising industrial section spoil the panorama from which the place derives its name of "Mount Royal."

Its reputation as a commercial center does not in any way circumscribe Montreal as an intellectual city.

The Canadian industrial area offers cheap power, because 70 per cent of the motive power of the nation is electric power, and 97 per cent of Canada's electric energy is produced by water power. Transportation costs are cheap in Canada and there is also an abundant supply of raw material. Montreal is fortunately placed as a manufacturing and industrial center, having power, transportation, and labor facilities. The resources of Light, Heat and Power, Consolidated, a privately-owned retail distributor of electrical energy, are available. From this concern, which has played no small part in the industrial expansion of the city, and from Shawinigan, comes power to drive the wheels of industry.

Montreal East has come to be known as a Mecca of oil refineries in Quebec. No less than five companies have located in the town, representing some of the larger Canadian organizations in this field.

Canadian National Railways

A Section of Downtown Montreal

Modern Industrial City Rests on Old Landmarks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Although recognized as the Dominion's cultural, commercial, financial, and industrial metropolis, and with 1,250,000 inhabitants making it Canada's largest city, Montreal has not forgotten its historic and humble beginnings.

In fact, this modern city has still many landmarks, blending the old with the new, which might recall the time when Jerome le Royer de la Dauversiere acquired the island from Jean de Lauzon and the Compagnie des Cents Associes in 1640.

At that time Montreal, or Ville-Marie as it was known, was not much more than a barren island at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa. In 1642 it was first colonized when Jeanne Mance, with a few followers, took possession.

Wheat Exporting Center

The ocean-going liners which come 1,000 miles up from the sea to call at this world's chief wheat-exporting center, however, would hardly recall that Indians once pushed their canoes on these same shores to trade.

But there are many historic landmarks in "old Montreal," a term applied to the district bounded by McGill Street, Fortification Lane, Berri Street, and the St. Lawrence River. Here will be found many an historic spot: Place d'Armes, where, in 1644, 200 Iroquois Indians were defeated by Maisonneuve and 30 companions; Chateau de Ramezay, built in 1705 and preserved as a museum; St. Paul Street, the oldest in the city, with its House of Patriots; the old Rosco's Hotel.

Nineteen miles from the city, in the historic valley of the Richelieu River, is the old Fort Chambly, dating back to 1665 and rich in historic significance. Originally a wooden structure, after being burned down by the Iroquois in 1702 it was reconstructed of stone in 1710. From then on it changed hands rapidly, being taken by the British in 1776. During the war of 1812 the raid on Plattsburg was started from this spot, and it was finally restored, in 1880, by the Federal Government, and has since been maintained as a museum.

Many Industries

From these beginnings has sprung the present-day city of Montreal, with its outstanding industries including tobacco, shoes, pulp, paper, steel works, foundries, sugar refineries, paint, a flour mill, glass works, rolling mills, car building, and dry-docks. Montreal is also the headquarters of the world's two largest transportation systems, the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. The several thousand businesses have an annual turnover of over a billion dollars.

Two universities, McGill and Montreal, and a number of classical and commercial colleges are to be found in all parts of the city, five French and three English dailies, numerous theaters, and two symphony orchestras, with a weekly popular concert on the Chalet atop the Mount Royal.

The majority of our cousins from the United States, visiting the Province of Quebec, take Montreal as their first objective, and it is from here that they plan their subsequent movements, since Montreal is the hub of all Provincial highways.

Theater Annals Traced Far Back In City History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—This city's theatrical life can trace its threads through nearly a century and a half of dramatic endeavor.

There was the theater of Notary Foucher in 1774, and of Lieut. Basile Proulx in 1787, while in 1789, the Society Theater existed for awhile sponsored by French Canadian citizens who produced plays written by Joseph Quesnel, one of the promoters. In 1808, a large store was converted into a theater where American companies performed occasionally, Prigmore's and Usher's being pre-eminent. A group of French amateurs produced three plays in 1816. Doors would open at 5:30, the curtain rising an hour later.

In 1825, when Montreal numbered 31,000, several prominent citizens sponsored the first theatre, called Theater Royal.

Montreal Walled 100 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTRTAL—Just 100 years ago Montreal was surrounded by a wall like any medieval European stronghold. There were only 35,000 inhabitants.

Today there are 907 miles of streets, 1,006 miles of sidewalk, 768 miles of sewers, 932 miles of water mains.

Musical Gains in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Dean D. Clarke, who is most responsible for making Montreal one of the leading musical centers of the Dominion, believes that "true music is not an accessory of life, but a part of life itself."

Upon this belief Mr. Clarke, a graduate of Cambridge University and former Dean of the Faculty of Music of McGill University, organized the Montreal Symphonic Orchestra in 1930.

How Orchestra Started

Now the demands of a better-informed public for an increasingly higher standard of performance and programs are being met by Mr. Clarke and his orchestra, who are rendering an important service in Montreal by broadening musical appreciation and providing an opportunity for Canadian composers to gain an audience.

The Montreal Symphonic Orchestra came into being in October, 1930. A group of musicians thrown out of employment by the introduction of mechanical music in local theaters decided to give a series of concerts and asked Mr. Clarke to be guest conductor, and afterwards asked him to lead them permanently. This he has done. The first program played was before 50 people. Today many police officers are necessary to direct the traffic leading to the concert halls when the Montreal Symphonic Orchestra gives an evening of music, and the "standing room only" signs have to be used.

Last season the orchestra gave 10 regular concerts and four concerts for young people, and on terminating its ninth season on March 25, 1939, the orchestra presented its 146th concert. During this period it has presented 90 works never before heard in Montreal.

Musical Progress

Another forward step in the musical march of progress in Montreal was the opening of the Carnegie Music Room at the McGill Conservatory of Music, Feb. 9, 1939. A comprehensive recorded collection, a library of scores of reference books and a new full tone electrical phonograph completed the valuable "College Recorded Music Set," which the Carnegie Corporation of New York presented to McGill University.

The collection forms a complete anthology of music consisting of almost 1,000 carefully selected recordings, 150 bound scores each fully recorded being represented by its score and over 100 music reference books. All are housed in a University clubroom at the Conversatory, which are at the disposal of students and staff of every faculty. Only two of these collections exist in America, Dartmouth being the only other college so endowed.

The McGill University Conservatory of Music was the scene on July 21, 1939, of examinations in music, held throughout Canada from the Maritimes to British Columbia, sponsored by the University. The degree of Bachelor of Music was conferred on one candidate and many other candidates passed in certain subjects leading to the degree. Hundreds of ambitious young Canadians figured in the results of the musical examination.

Tram Lines Carry 178,161,067 Fares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — There are 297 miles of tramway track serving the people of Montreal. Last year the revenue passengers totaled 178,161,067, the gross receipts being $11,236,184.

Two hundred buses operated in Montreal last year, the revenue passengers totaling 30,100,140, and the gross receipts $1,852,314. Telephones in use in 1938 totaled 183,103, serviced by 24 exchanges.

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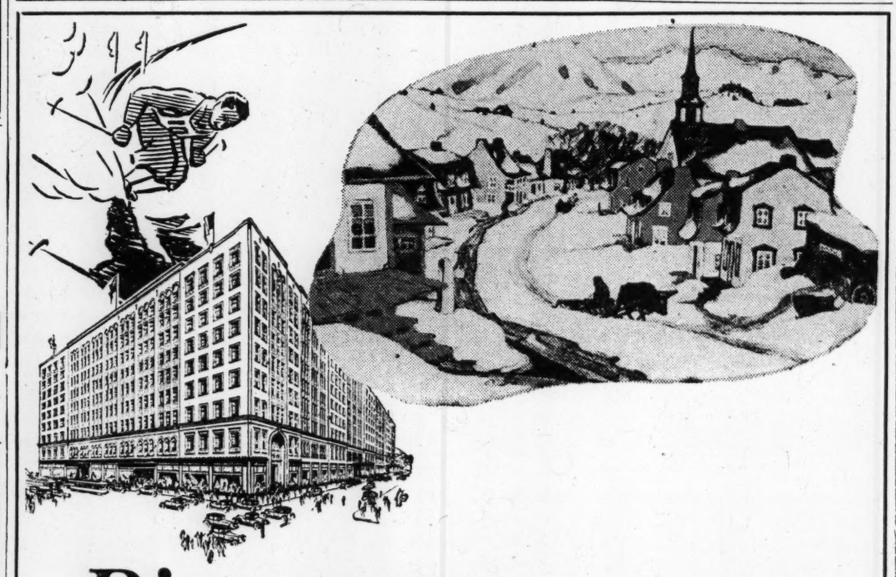

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Montreal's Snowy Hills and Old World Atmosphere Beckon Winter Frolickers

Rolling Hills And Courtesy Attract Skiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Strung along the silver thread of the North River and its tributaries like a row of pearls, picturesque little villages in the Laurentian mountain area have found a new "industry."

Or rather the "industry" has found them, for a growing legion of ski fans have discovered that the rolling mountain land largely forest and farm and for the greater part thinly inhabited, of this locality makes for excellent winter sporting.

The fact that it is easy to reach this mountain playground has attracted large numbers of skiers, and villages in the district and hotels all along the line have done everything possible to make their particular centers attractive to skiers. Comfortable quarters, good meals, and courteous service are the general rule; hills have been prepared, ski jumps built, trails blazed; regular weather reports are compiled, and maps have been published. The business of catering to ski crowds is a lucrative one, and everything possible is being done to assure the continuance of the sport's popularity.

Smooth Rolling Hills

The Laurentians are the oldest mountains in Canada. They are, generally speaking, smooth rolling hills. Snow conditions are usually good from mid-December until April. There are enough open hills to permit almost limitless scope for skiing, and there are enough wooded slopes to hold the snow and present the more difficult form of skiing—wood running.

Ski trails, of which there are more than 1,000 miles in the Laurentians, fall into two categories. There are those which form the connecting links between villages and run for the greater part through open country, and those which cut through terrain linking popular ski centers and affording a wide variety of ski running calling for advanced technique.

Heavy snow and sub-zero temperatures of the rigorous winter warn the motorist to leave his car at home. The result is that the railway covers 2,500 square miles of skiing territory just north of Montreal in the Laurentian territory—30 stations along 117 miles of line, with a special ski service in addition to the regular trains. Last winter an attempt was made to keep roads open for motorists and busses, but on more than one occasion people who motored to the mountains had to return by train, when sudden heavy snowstorms blocked roads for days at a time.

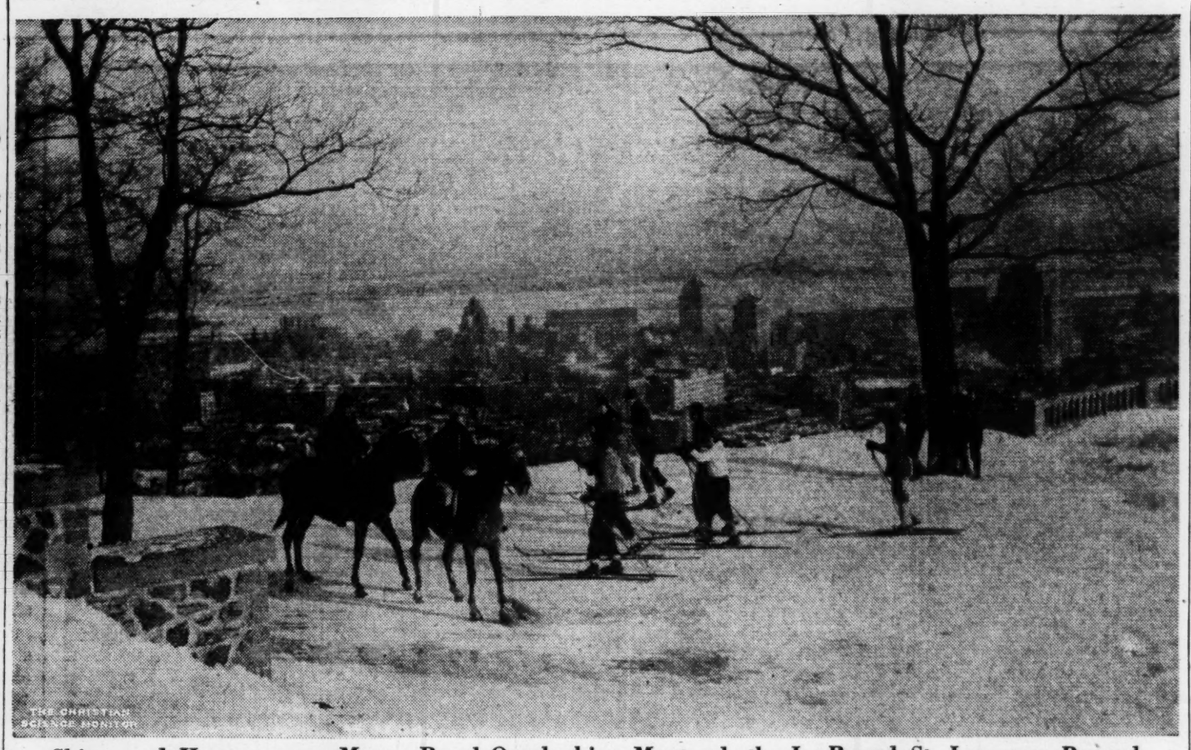
The terrain between Shawbridge, 40 miles from Montreal, and Ste. Agathe, 65 miles away, is the central zone, not only on account of the fine skiing found there, but also because it is easily accessible from Montreal, and may be reached at a comparatively low cost. Further northward the popular St. Jovite and Mont Tremblant districts also receive much patronage, particularly late in the season when the Quebec-Kandahar attracts the star ski runners of the East to the slopes of Mount Tremblant, where snow lingers long after it has disappeared from southern points.

Railway Carries Throngs

With the railway carrying practically the entire ski traffic, it is only natural that the railway stations and the villages they serve should be the key points for skiers. It has become common practice, particularly on Sundays, to disembark at a station well up the line, and ski downgrade to pick up one of the evening trains at a station closer to Montreal.

Passengers board the train at New York in the early evening and wake up the next morning to find themselves in the middle of the ski country.

A note on ski traffic serves well to illustrate skiing's increased popularity. Canadian Pacific Railway week-end traffic to the Laurentians increased from 14,307 in the season of 1930-31 to 111,177 last winter. The first big increase was in 1933-34, when the figures were 32,356. In succeeding years records were 36,747 in 1934-35; 41,825 in 1935-36; 57,456 in 1936-37; 98,782 in 1937-38, and 111,177 last winter. This last figure represented an average of 6,177 a week end for 18 weeks; the figure includes weeks when skiing was poor and only a few thousand went north; it also includes the New Year week end, when 12,336 skiers went to the Laurentians, and other week ends when skiing was good and the figures were around 10,000.



Skiers and Horsemen on Mount Royal Overlooking Montreal, the Ice-Bound St. Lawrence Beyond

Port of Montreal Busy With Record Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Although a thousand miles from the sea Montreal is one of the world's largest ports with some 300 ocean passenger and 2,000 freight sailings during its period of navigation from April to December each year. Modern elevators with a capacity of 15,000,000 bushels enable it to keep its world record, held for many years, for annual wheat shipments from inland ports.

Montreal is approached by a ship channel with a minimum depth of 32½ feet at low water. It is the terminus of three systems of canals: the St Lawrence Canals, 1,215 miles to the Great Lakes, minimum depth 14 feet; the Canals of the United States via the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain, length 126 miles; and the Ottawa River Canals, length 119 miles.

The present facilities of the Port include approximately 10 miles of deep draft wharf, capable of accommodating 75 large ocean steamers; four modern fireproof grain elevators with a total storage capacity of 15,162,000 bushels, from which grain can be delivered simultaneously at a maximum practical rate of 1,500,000 bushels per day, while at the same time inland vessels and railway cars can be unloaded at a maximum practical rate of approximately 2,000,000 bushels per day; a cold storage warehouse of 4,628,000 cubic feet capacity, equipped and constructed on the most modern hygienic principles; 20 permanent fireproof two-story transit sheds, and seven single-story sheds, and a terminal railway system of about 60 miles of which 40 miles is electrified.

Trade Figures Large

In 1933 1,133 sea-going vessels arrived in port; with a total net tonnage of 4,473,961. The value of merchandise exported was $246,082,680, and the value of merchandise imported was $158,640,495. Custom duty collections totaled $22,441,631. The quantity of grain inspected in Montreal during that year was 28,898,275 bushels. The total exports of lumber from Montreal in 1938 was 29,084,000 board feet.

At Montreal the shipping of the Atlantic and the Great Lakes and the railway traffic of more than half a continent converge. The city is the headquarters of the two transcontinental railways, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National. The former has a total mileage of 17,187 while the latter has a mileage of 23,790.

Shipping is safeguarded by the Signal Service which is a part of the Federal Department of Transport. The purpose of the service is to keep owners, shipping agents, and the general public in touch with all ships on the St. Lawrence route. It is operated from the 23rd floor of the Aldred Building, Montreal. The service is divided into three sections, Fort William, to Montreal, Montreal to Quebec, and Quebec to Cape Race, with 50 observation stations along the route. At each post observers keep careful tab on all incoming and outgoing ships, reporting immediately to the head offices at Montreal and Quebec by various methods of swift communication. There is wireless for Cape Race, leased private telephone wire for the middle section and telegraph for the Great Lakes Division.

As soon as reports come in they are made available to everyone, a mimegraphed bulletin going out to Montreal and other Quebec newspapers daily. These bulletins also contain weather reports from all stations, and observers can signal pilots along the route to tell them if they are heading into trouble. They also co-operate with officials of the ship canal by reporting on anything unusual affecting navigation, such as dredging work, buoys, or obstructions as these come to their notice. In general, Signal Service is charged with everything that can aid navigation on the St. Lawrence.

Aid to Shipping

The department is invaluable to shipping companies, keeping them informed, as it does, of the exact whereabouts of their ships. A company like Canada Steamship Lines, for example, may have 50 ships steaming up and down the river, and depends upon Signal Service to keep an eye on them. Through this service company agents may know when landings will be made, when cargo must be prepared, and so on. If they want to send a new order on to the Captain of any of their boats all they have to do is to get in touch with Signal Service. From there it is transmitted to the observer closest to the ship and on to the Captain by visual signal.

Montreal Completing Botanical Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canada's participation in the war has not altered plans to continue work on the city's botanical gardens, which this year approach final completion.

Henry Teuscher, who is director for Technical Services, and in charge of the construction, recently pointed out that the new gardens differed from a park in that it was a permanent contribution to education and natural science.

A stroll through the gardens, now about three fourths finished, reveals the diversity of plants and flowers that have so far been collected.

On either side of the central path leading to the Botanical Buildings are annuals in full bloom. The approach is landscaped, with flower beds forming geometrical designs. A white wooden trellis breaks the view and over it are ornamental gourds. Huge red earthenware water bottles and urns give an additional spot of bright color.

Bas Reliefs in Color

At each corner of the roof of the Botanical building are interesting bas reliefs in color of principal plants of Canada modeled in terra cotta. An information bureau faces the door, and administrative offices are on the ground floor.

J. R. Dufresne, official photographer for the Gardens, has been busy making and coloring over 600 plates, including color films of flowers in their settings and natural colors. In this building there are four large laboratories, and five or six private smaller ones for research work. Later there will also be a library and museum.

Nature Study Classes

Dr. Victorin as director and head of the Department of Botany has five assistants and there will also be ten other instructors for laboratory work. There are 25 students enrolled to specialize in botany, 25 in pharmacy, and another 75 for supplementary work. Six of the students this year are women. Each student will spend some time doing practical experimental problems in the greenhouses.

At present six classes a day visit the Gardens from the various schools in Montreal. Provision for the younger children has been made. They are accompanied by their parents or other relatives and are given weekly one hour's nature study instruction by Miss Marcelle Gauvreau.

There are 18 greenhouses, all connecting, and at present 20,000 plants, many of which are rare specimens. The greenhouses have thermostat control, hence humidity and temperature changes vary slightly from day to day. Rain water is stored for plant watering.

Insectivorous plants, passion flowers, and cactus plants of all varieties, are among the numerous and curious plants to be seen.

The economical garden is one of the attractions for the hundreds of visitors. Sections are marked off with signs: cereal, aromatic plants, condiments, salad plants, textile plants.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Festival of Books

Book Reviews

With this year, Book Week (Nov. 12 to 18) celebrates its twenty-first birthday. Through the years, much good has been accomplished in furthering the cause of better books for children. "Books Around the World" is the 1939 theme and it carries a real message to boys and girls growing up in the world of today.

Never was it more important or necessary for us all to know and better understand our neighbors at home and abroad. Boys and girls everywhere, through their reading of fine books, their appreciation of good art, and in sharing their enthusiasms and love for the best things of life, can, in a measure, bring about a better understanding between men and nations in the world of tomorrow.

What Shall We Read?

"What Shall The Children Read?" by Laura E. Richards, is an important message to parents and others interested in boys and girls and their books. Children, too, will find this a good book list. Mrs. Richards, a popular author, speaks from long experience with books and genuine enthusiasm for them. She is the best of guides in the realm of reading. There is this slight volume, so unassuming in appearance that it may be overlooked, a richness, and a true appreciation of what worthwhile books can do for a boy—or a girl—from the time he begins to read for himself to the age when he turns to adult books.

'Round the World in Stories

We come closer to Chinese children's lives when we read "Chang Chee," by Melicent Lee, for she tells of life in the little village of Good Luck and especially about a small boy whose heart was set on drawing and painting pictures. He was a practical boy as well, helping out in the rice fields and wherever he was needed.

How Chang proved himself a hero, and how the grateful villagers rewarded him when they found out who had saved them, is a satisfactory story. Remarkably fine pictures by Laura Bannon keep pace with the events and the interesting end papers are Chang's own drawings made when he was 10½ and 11 years old.

Four lads, Jan, Andrej, Bubenik and Gustik, longed to own the beautiful mouth-organ they had admired so long in the window of Pan Benko's shop. They wanted that instrument so much they determined to save all their money and buy it together.

"Jan And The Wonderful Mouth-Organ" by LeClaire Alger will tell you how these lads in the little Slovak village of Poruba made their wish a reality. There's a real picture of the Slovak people, their customs, festivals and home life in this stirring tale. Charlotte Becker's illustrations portray the people, their costumes and home interiors in a vivid way.

"Mouseknees" by William White, with interesting pictures by Avery Johnson, tells of the surprising adventures of a table boy at the Francis Drake Hotel on the West Indian Island of Tobago. Victor was his real name, where he got the name of "Mouseknees" no one knew. He had an inquiring mind that led him into many a situation, not all of them happy. It is an original, humorous and entertaining story.

Chico, the hero of "The Silver Fawn," by Ann Weil, was a Mexican boy who lived in the town of Taxco, famous for its silversmiths. He was a clever, mischievous but very ambitious lad. Chico loved to watch the silversmiths at work.

How life changed for Chico and his mother from the day he carried the bags of Señor Bill, the American, up to the house on the hill is told in a most engaging way. There's a splendid picture here also of Mexican life and a real appreciation of the silversmith's art.

"Turgut Lives in Turkey" by Nezahet N. Ege takes the reader to present day Turkey and introduces the young hero, his younger sister Sevim, their friends at school, and Turgut's special friend Sami. The story provides a picture of the daily life of these children in the city of Istanbul, where there is the mixture of the old and the new.

Interesting events at school, a mystery concerning Sami and an adventure that he and Turgut had when they took the wrong boat, all make this an exciting book that happily entertains and gives us a sense of friendship with these boys and girls.

Fairy Folk, Fun and Magic

Books of fun, fairies and magic are eagerly sought the world around by boys and girls who like to travel into the land of imagination, by the magic carpet route—journeys always made possible by the right kind of reading.

"Happily Ever After," seven old favorite fairy tales, selected by Alice Dalgliesh with interpretative pictures in gay colors, is a nice first book for younger boys and girls, a good introduction to the fine traditional folklore, which every child should know.

"Terrence O'Hara" by Thomas Burns is a book that provides fun and magic, for the author takes us right into the green land of Ireland where Terrence lived, up near the headlands of Ballycushen.

This is a tale that will endear itself to readers for it is perfect storytelling, written in musical prose that sings and dances as it follows Terrence O'Hara with his tin whistle when he makes the old cow dance and talks with the Fairy Queen. Reginald Birch's illustrations further the fun and fantasy to be found in this rare book.

Fun, good sense and the jolliest of adventures are to be found in Richard Warren Hatch's "The Curious Lobster's Island." This unusual hero was first presented to boys and girls in an earlier book "The Curious Lobster," in which he set out from his home on the bottom of the ocean to explore the land. He met Mr. Badger and Mr. Bear and they became his staunch friends. The new book continues the explorations of these three cronies after their winter's separation.

Mr. Lobster had ridden on the back of a sea turtle and taken on the idea for a new adventure—exploring for islands. He didn't have much trouble interesting even cautious Mr. Bear, and sailing across the sea in search of islands appealed very much to Mr. Badger. Marion Wakeman's many delightful drawings are in perfect keeping with the author's whimsical humor, wise sayings, and good storytelling that make this a tale worth reading.

Picture Book People

"Little Toot" leads them off with the real spark of originality. It is a good tall tale that will provide amusement for the very young. Hardie Gramatky, the author-illustrator, has created a real personality in Little Toot, the tug boat who just wanted to play. He loved to make fancy figure 8's in the quiet river waters, and thread-the-needle around the docks. But there came a change in this frisky young hero and his is a career you'll want to follow in pictures and story.

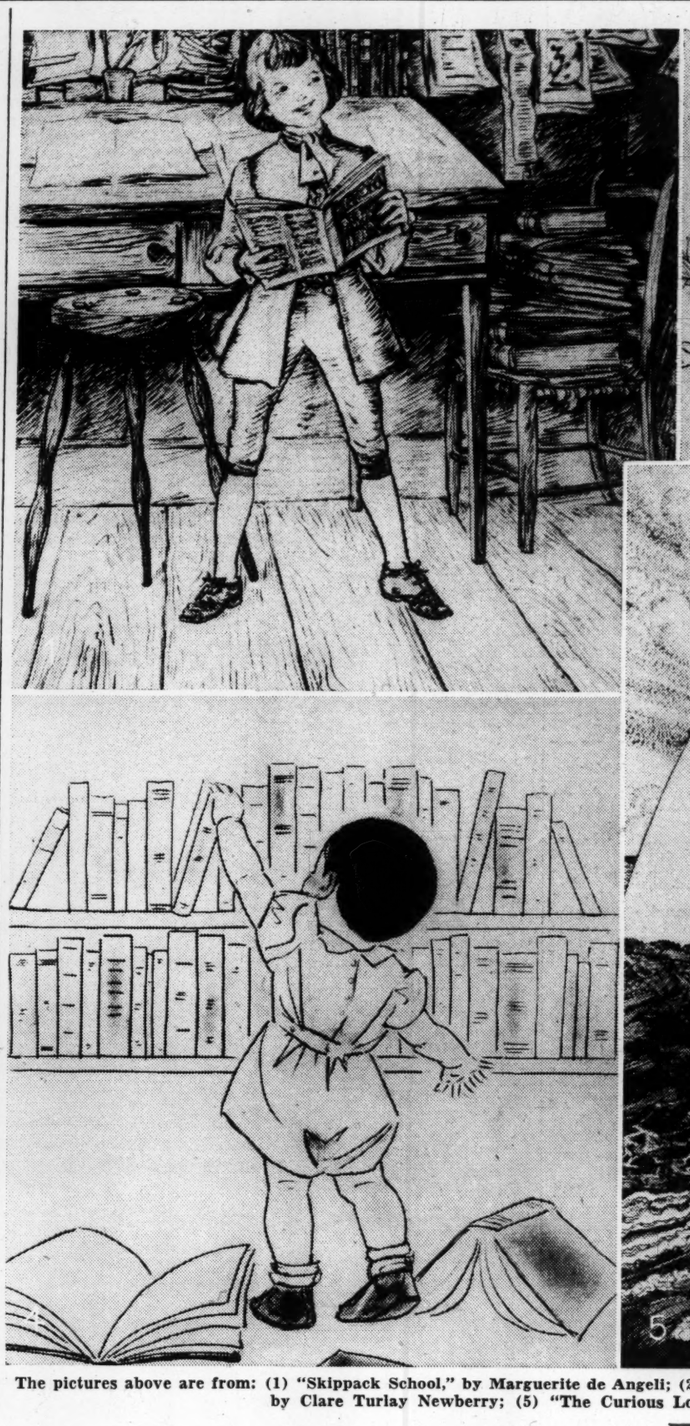
"Cousin Toby," story and pictures by Clare Turlay Newberry, noted for her pictures of kittens and puppies in "Mittens" and "Barkis," introduces Jill, who is six, and Gordon, who is four, and tells of their visit to Cousin Toby, who was going on two.

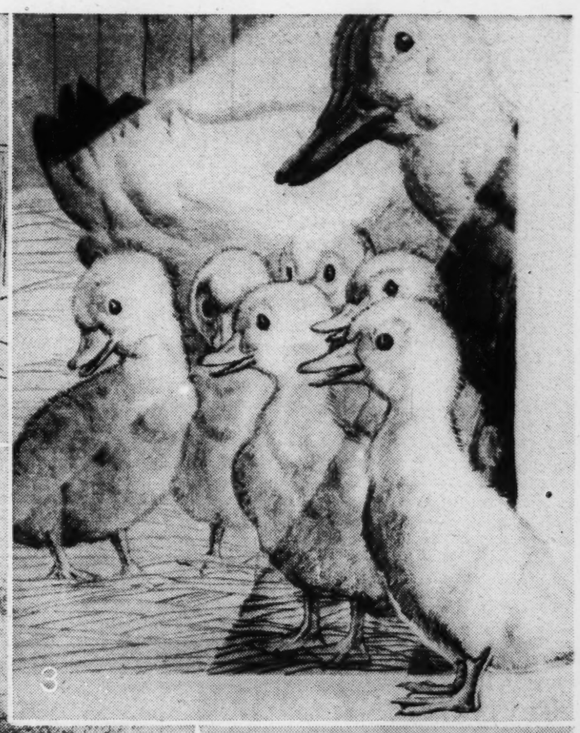
"Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel," with story and gay colored pictures by Virginia Lee Burton, is good entertainment. The book has originality and is funny. How Mike and Mary Anne, as he called his faithful steam shovel, went to Popperville to dig the cellar for a new town hall and the good fortune that follows will interest children of many ages.

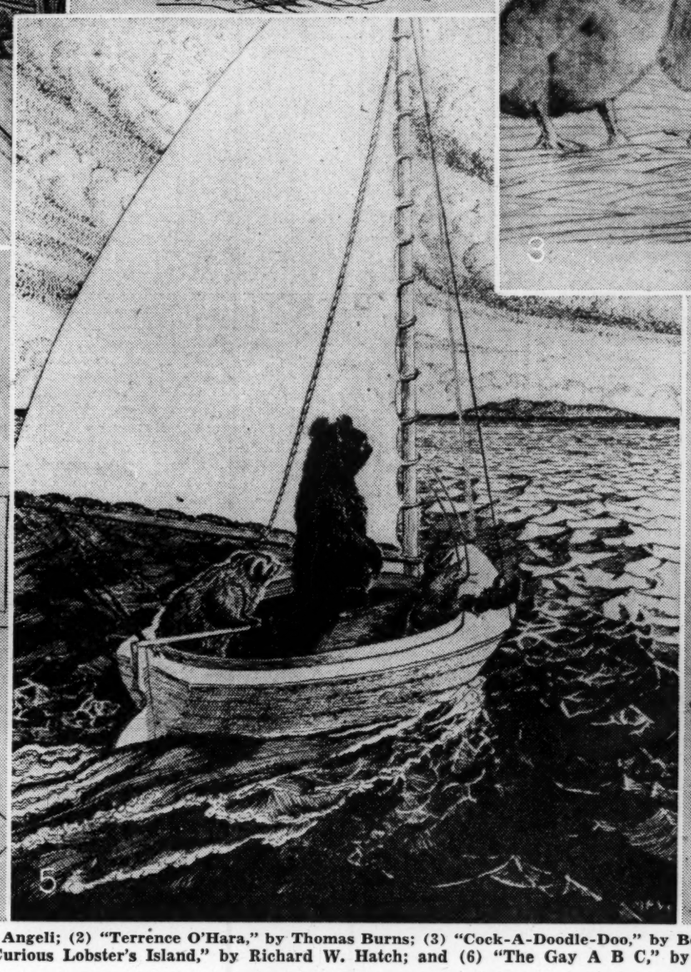
We close with "Cock-A-Doodle-Doo," by the Haders, a colorful picture book whose hero is "Red," who said "Peep peep" and not "Quack quack" when he hatched out of the egg in a duck's nest. This was no place for Red, so the story and pictures follow him in his search for a new home and a family of his own kind, and later he lustily crows like all good roosters, 'Cock-A-Doodle-Doo."

We too feel like crowing about the many fine books for boys and girls and we hope the interest awakened by the Book Week celebrations being held all over the country will find you wherever you are.

Florence Bethune Sloan







The pictures above are from: (1) "Skippack School," by Marguerite de Angeli; (2) "Terrence O'Hara," by Thomas Burns; (3) "Cock-A-Doodle-Doo," by Berta and Elmer Hader; (4) "Cousin Toby," by Clare Turlay Newberry; (5) "The Curious Lobster's Island," by Richard W. Hatch; and (6) "The Gay A B C," by Francoise.

A Round of Prizes

By Peter White

We are awarding two prizes again for October—and they both go to boys. For a while, we thought it was the girls who were taking the most interest in the Contest, but now the boys are coming along, and what fun it is to have them!

The Special Prize, for the best paper submitted by "under eights," goes to Bobby Woods, six years and nine months, of Washington, D. C., for a very nice paper on "The Swallows Find a Friend." His prize is "Mr. Pearly of Pepper Pot Lane," by Eleanor Thomas, a lovely story about a mischievous donkey and his adventures. Here is his essay:

The Swallows

I liked the story called "The Swallows Find a Friend." One day a mother swallow said, "I don't think there's enough food to go around today." The father said, "I will go if you will go for some food." Whiz, whiz, they went!

"I found a worm," said father.

"I found one too. I think we have got enough now. I think we had better go back home."

How fast Mother Swallow went home! How slow father went!

"Wheet, wheet," said a little voice. Father Swallow said, "Something must be the matter."

Mother Swallow said, "Come and look! Where are our babies?"

Father Swallow said, "We'd better go hunt them."

They circled around the barn; they went to their friend's house, and found the babies in a red play bucket.

A little boy had broken their nest and put them in the bucket till he got back from school. When he came back, he made a cardboard nest.

The birds were so happy to have a new nest for the little birds.

The winner of the prize in group number one, for the best paper submitted by "under elevens," is an old friend of ours—Earl Foell, ten, of Houston, Texas. You will remember that he carried off the prize a couple of months ago.

The reason Earl's paper is especially good is that he has linked this book up with his own experiences in traveling in Canada and told his own impressions and observations during the journey. You have all noticed already, perhaps, that papers that give a child's own thoughts and impressions rate higher than those in which a child simply retells what he has read.

Earl's prize is "The Scarlet Oak," by Cornelia Meigs, a fine story of two boys, Hugh and Jeremy, who came from England to make their home with their grandfather in New Jersey. Here is Earl's essay:

Canadian Journey

In 1938 we went to eastern Canada. When we came back mother read about "French Canada," by Hazel Boswell, in a book review on The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor, and so we bought it.

The reason I like this story is because it tells of quaint old-fashioned ways. One thing that makes French Canadians seem old-fashioned is their outdoor ovens which are made of dry mud, shaped like a house, with an iron door. The bread made in it is a little hard and the only price they know is twenty-five cents.

All the illustrations in the book are pictured like hooked rugs. We bought some showing Canadian scenes and we noticed that at one of the stands everyone in the family was trying to sell us some rugs. Each of the family except the smallest had made her own rugs.

In Quebec visitors may ride in a caleche which is an old-fashioned two-wheeled buggy. In these you go up a hill, where you can view the city. Another quaint thing is the dog carts which are pulled by strong dogs, and the way-side shrines, where the country people pray, which you will see when you travel on the roads.

We make special mention of Byron W. Gentry, eight, of Richmond Hill, New York, who wrote a very interesting letter about his favorite stories on The Children's Page; Sue Ardath Kempfer, eight, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Johann Hall, nine, of Opelika, Alabama, for good papers on the Henry Beston stories, and Geraldine Kidwell, eleven, of Marion, Indiana, for a good summary of "Alice Pigg's Party."

Books Reviewed

What Shall the Children Read? by Laura E. Richards. Illustrated by C. B. Falls. New York and London: Appleton-Century. $1.00.

Chang Chee, by Melicent Humason Lee and Jung Ho. Pictures by Laura Bannon. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Jan and the Wonderful Mouth-Organ, by Leclaire Alger. Illustrated by Charlotte Becker. New York and London. Harper & Brothers. $2.00.

Mouseknees, by William C. White. Illustrated by Avery Johnson. New York: Random House. $1.75.

The Silver Fawn, by Ann Weil. Illustrated by E. Leon. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.00.

Turgut Lives in Turkey, by Nezahet N. Ege. Illustrated by Theresa Kalab. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Happily Ever After, fairy tales selected by Alice Dalgliesh. Illustrated by Katherine Milhous. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Terrence O'Hara, by Thomas Burns. Illustrated by Reginald Birch. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.00.

The Curious Lobster's Island, by Richard Warren Hatch. Illustrated by Marion Freeman Wakeman. New York: Dodd Mead & Co. $2.00.

Little Toot, story and pictures by Hardie Gramatky. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Cousin Toby, story and pictures by Claire Turlay Newberry. New York and London. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel, by Virginia Lee Burton. Illustrated by the author. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

Cock-A-Doodle-Doo, by Berta and Elmer Hader. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $2.00.

Tommy Bear Goes Walking

"Umph, umph," grunted Tommy Bear, as he lumbered along after his mother around the swamp.

Tommy was a quaint little fellow. He was always foraging with his tiny pink nose among the fallen leaves and moss to see what was underneath. Sometimes he unearthed a rare tit-bit, and then there was a good deal of grunting and snorting as he started digging with his front paws to get it out.

"Come along, Tommy, do!" said Mother Bear, trying to get him away from something he had scented in the mould.

He would much rather have stayed where he was and sniffed about a bit longer, but on the whole he was an obedient little bear. So he trotted off after her.

"If you keep stopping we shall never get home," Mrs. Bear said, "and I promised your father we would be back before dark. We've a long way to go yet."

"Umph, umph, umph," grunted her son, ambling along behind her.

Home for Bears

On the far side of the swamp rose the tall trees of the forest, and away in the thickest part of it was the home of the bears. There were not many bears left now. Huge tracts of forest land had been laid low for timber, and it was possible to spend a whole day there and not see a single bear.

Those who lived there were gentle creatures, and never molested anybody if they were not interfered with, staying in the forest for the most part, and only coming down to the swamp when they were thirsty or when they wanted a change of food.

All at once Mrs. Bear discovered that she was alone. She looked all around, but there was no sign of Tommy.

"O dear me, where can he be?" she wondered. "I can't wait to look for him now. He'll probably come home by himself later."

A few minutes afterwards she reached the hollow tree which served as the bears' larder, and with a welcoming growl, Mr. Bear came round the trunk to meet her.

A Comical Sight

At that moment there was the oddest kind of rattling and clinking sound.

"Whatever's that?" cried the two bears together, a little startled.

They looked this way and that, but there was nothing to be seen. The sound, however, was coming nearer. Just as they were deciding to take cover, they saw a most comical-looking object bouncing along the path.

It was Tommy, with his nose firmly fixed in an old treacle tin, which he was trying his best to knock off. The more he tried the firmer it became wedged, and the tighter it pinched him, the more noise he made.

Crash! Bang! went the tin, as he dashed his woolly head from side to side. It really was an amusing sight, and Mr. and Mrs. Bear couldn't help laughing at his plight.

"Come here, you silly child, and let me see what we can do," growled his father good-naturedly, seizing Tommy and holding him firmly. At the same time, Mrs. Bear gripped the tin and pulled as carefully as she could so as not to hurt him.

"Oh, oh," squealed Tommy, as the blunt edge scraped his poor little nose.

At last it was off!

Tommy was very quiet all through supper. And ever after that, he was careful where he poked his nose.

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Why "Cockles"?

CERTAIN WORDS, or expressions, possess humor in themselves quite apart from their immediate context. Sometimes our ears are tickled by the mere sound of them and we are amused, as children are amused by Mother Goose rhymes. Sometimes it is their connotation, rather than the words themselves, which make a sense of merriness steal over us. Both the tinkling sound of the syllables and the connotation affect us when someone says, "cockles of the heart."

How warming the expression is! How suggestive of all comfortable things! We picture ourselves beside a fire of logs, a plate of apples and nuts before us, a volume of Dickens open on our lap, a misty rain falling outside. I do not know the origin of the word, how it came to be used in this way. No doubt, Mr. Fowler could tell us. Just now I am not interested in origins, but in the actual appeal of the syllables.

Other such words are "chortle" and "chuckle." How different the connotations of "chuckle," "chortle" and "giggle!" Say "giggle," "titter" or "snicker" and instantly we see young silliness, not brave, merry youth, carefree and at the same time courageous; but careless, selfish, ineffectual youth which laughs at the wrong time. Say "chortle with glee" and you see someone in the clutches of extreme hilarity. Say "a low chuckle" and you picture to yourself an old gentleman with silver hair and apple cheeks whose laughter is spontaneous but controlled, who looks on everything and everybody with a humorous and kindly eye.

* * *

Mind you, I do not say these words mean all of this or only this to everyone. The connotation is different with each of us; but I do say that words, partly from their physical sound and a good deal from our experience, are capable of painting quick and vital pictures for the hearer. More than all others perhaps, a public speaker should understand what medium he is using, should understand how powerful a dynamite is language. Not that he is responsible for these asides. He must choose words which express as clearly as possible the thought he is presenting; beyond that, he cannot go. A writer has sometimes tried to imagine the variety of thoughts in the minds of an audience, when many are wool-gathering instead of listening. But tremendous differences would be there, even if all were attending strictly to the speaker. The speaker could see what they see only by duplicating the personal history of every one of his hearers.

No wonder we have favorite words which we use too often and wear out, so that our like may become others' dislike. We should be cautious in this matter, in order that our special friends among words may be looked on with favor by others. I have been accused of being too partial to the word "delicate." I shall not use it except this once in these notes, for then it will hold the same charm for you that it holds for me. (I wanted to say "delicate charm," as that word expresses itself so exactly that you can scarcely define it with any word but itself; but I will not say that. Blot out the last sentence.) I have just now looked it up (I refuse to repeat the word) in a small hand dictionary. The first definition is "fine and light." Not bad, but it lacks the word's own rhythm, its singing quality. The second definition is "daintily pleasing." Could anything be worse? Full of fussiness and wretched sentimentality. In other definitions, "fragile" is used and "sensitive." Those are better substitutes. Those used in certain connections are almost as effective as my special word.

* * *

Favorite words are not the prerogative of individuals. Sometimes whole groups of people fasten upon a word or phrase, which is used so often in a way previously unused that it becomes slang. Not until its slang use is forgotten can it return to its rightful inheritance. Lately we have used the verb "intrigue" as though it meant to fascinate instead of to plot. I am not sure that this use may not be accepted in the end, for it has taken a firm hold upon our conversation. Again to use it to explain, if not exactly to define itself, that meaning intrigues us; some people are so bereaved at the thought of giving it up that it may be forced upon unwilling philologists.

* * *

It is a delightful bit of guesswork we must do to look back into the dim beginnings of history and wonder about the first words spoken by man. What a far cry, from those names of necessity, the attempts to convey one to another practical ideas about food and clothing and shelter, across the centuries to the marvelous vocabulary of Shakespeare! How were such refinements of difference between words ever evolved? Who first said "cockles," and why? The effect we can measure somewhat, though it is different for each one; but the beginning is shrouded in mystery, delightful, fascinating mystery.

We own them, they are ours, this wealth of words old and new; words which from their very sound make us laugh or cry, make us sober or merry, words which through our own experience paint quick and vivid pictures for us. Because of all that it represents, I open my little dictionary with reverence.

MARJORIE KNAPP

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Not All Puppets Are Marionettes

PUPPET IS THE family name. Flat or round, simple or elaborate, whether they fit over the hand, or hang from strings, or work by rods, or slide in grooves—all are puppets. Marionettes are puppets, but not all puppets are marionettes, although this Italian-French name is so musical and pleasant on the tongue that any number of people—some who know better—still call all puppets marionettes, in spite of the dictionaries. And even the dictionaries are vague.

The Puppet family is a great one, in size, and variety, and antiquity. In the National Museum in Washington, in the New York Museum of Natural History, the Brooklyn and Chicago Museums, and others, may be seen a strange variety of puppets from the ends of the earth. . . .

What is a puppet? According to the dictionaries *a Puppet is a little image that is moved by the fingers or by cords or wires.* But it is not always a *little* image. Those were puppets, too, those great ones moved by a man inside. But most of the world has outgrown the big nodding idols. Puppets as we know them are generally small, because they are worked by the hand, and their small size makes their action more perfect. Then, too, the little puppet is more charming and magical.

Gordon Craig, the greatest modern authority on puppets as well as on the man-size theatre, defines a puppet as "*A model of man in motion.*" Puppets usually represent *man*, but they may as well be models of animals, birds, fishes, or dragons, mermaids, banshees, ghosts, trees or rocks, or any other creature or thing, real or imagined. We might say—to put it into doggerel,

Puppets are images men contrive
And act to make them come alive.

For a puppet must be moved by human contact, either directly or through strings or other mediums. If the image is moved by machinery or clockwork it is not a puppet, but a mechanism or automaton. . . .

Marionettes are worked by threads, cords, wires, or rods. They are usually swung from above, like those of Tony Sarg; but sometimes they are moved from below, not on the hand like fist puppets, but by rods; and sometimes they slide along in grooves. The usual or dangling type of marionette is generally slim and limber-jointed and is very agile—a complete and magical little being.—From "A Handbook of Fist Puppets," by BESSIE A. FICKLEN. (New York: Stokes.)

Winter: 1939

The winter wind blows keen and strong,
Leaves flutter from the shaken bough;
Soft snow will fill the woods ere long;
Yet something darker stirs us now.

The sky is calm with clouds of fleece,
The landscape stretches crystal-clear:
This beauty bears the name of peace—
Pray God that we may keep it here!

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Gallery, London

"DONA ISABEL COBOS DE PORCEL": *A Portrait by Goya*

GOYA Y LUCIENTES might be called one of the stormy petrels of the Spanish school. Of humble parentage, he awakened at the age of sixteen to an enthusiastic devotion to art, resulting in a life of restless energy, untiring, and full of the violent contrasts occasioned by an undisciplined and headstrong genius. The character of the painter is noticeable in his work, which expresses something bizarre even when beautiful, and, while holding charm, is still strange and untamed. Often there will be vivid gaiety expressed; and again at times a sense of grim tragedy and somber splendor. But originality and genius are never absent.

The portrait of Dona Isabel Cobos de Porcel was painted in one of Goya's lighter moments. It is full of vitality, and is expressive of the painter's lively, and, perhaps, amused appreciation of his animated and brilliant model. The fresh beauty of the coloring, the luminous eyes, the swift grace of pose, are instinct with vivacity and movement. One can almost hear the rustling of the lady's full skirt and see the flutter of the coquettishly arranged mantilla. The dull rose tint of the bodice under its veiling of black lace is finely painted, and the modeling of the hand is executed in the artist's most confident manner.

Goya held the post of court painter to Charles IV and to Ferdinand VII of Spain; but it would seem that his amazing versatility and independent genius can have been little suited by obedience even to these royal patrons, for whom he painted without affection and at times with obviously satirical intent. He was happiest in following the free dictates of his own wayward fancies, in many different forms of art. Thus he is remembered not alone for his portraits, but for country scenes somewhat after the manner of Watteau; for strange fantasies, often of grim and morbid tendency, as well as for many brilliant crayon drawings and etchings. While there is much to surprise and to admire in his work, there is at times something that is calculated to repel and dismay. In this insubordinate genius we may find a forerunner of the later Impressionist school.

Yielding Up Self-will

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STUDENTS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE throughout the world are continually proving that human problems may be worked out with certainty, providing the rules of Christian Science are obediently followed.

Sometimes a problem of physical discord, unemployment, lack, or other inharmony may seem to defy solution, and the student who has remained diligent and steadfast, seeing no apparent improvement, may doubt his ability to realize the correct solution or perfect answer.

If a problem has not yet yielded to our correct declarations of truth, may it not be because our thoughts have not yielded completely to the infinite good which alone constitutes Truth? There may be some misapprehension of the nature of God, or a clinging to some false sense of selfhood apart from Him. Perhaps we have not perceived God's boundless love in His will for us, and are retaining our own plans and desires, or some human opinion about the solving of the problem. We may think our fervent declaration that all things are possible to God, constitutes humble prayer, yet even as we thus pray, are we holding to some particular way in which we expect Him to prove this omnipotence to us? However possible all good always is, there may be at the moment a healing to be realized before we are ready for that which we so eagerly seek. As we learn to accept Love's plan we find it is the more beautiful way which blesses not only ourselves but others also.

Our progress will be rapid in gaining the correct solution of our problem, if we bring our thoughts and desires into conformity with the perfect will of God, casting out and destroying egotism, pride, self-will, self-justification, self-righteousness, or self-condemnation—errors which would blind us to the infinite abundance of omnipresent Love, which meets every need.

What is our true selfhood? And does it include a will of our own apart from God? These questions are answered through Christian Science, which teaches that man exists as the reflection of God, as His image and likeness, according to the first chapter of Genesis, where we read (1:27), "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." It is, therefore, manifestly impossible for man to have a mind or will of his own since he is the reflection or expression of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," defines God (p. 587) as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." Man, as God's reflection, expresses health, holiness, harmony, abundance, unlimited good. How plain therefore is the fact that spiritual man can have no problems to solve! Human problems are opportunities to learn more of the loving will of God, to cast off more of the carnal mind, the false belief of a selfhood unlike God, a mind apart from the divine Mind.

As Jesus humbly prayed in Gethsemane (Luke 22:42), "Not my will, but thine, be done," he was lifted higher in his demonstration of unconquerable Love, indestructible Life, irresistible Truth. If we, too, would rise to spiritual heights, unknown to the carnal mind with its material lack and limitation, its planning and scheming, we must learn the meaning of Jesus' experience in Gethsemane, which Mrs. Eddy defines, in part (Science and Health, p. 586), as "the human yielding to the divine." We must submerge the human will in the divine.

In Isaiah we read (45:2), "I will go before thee, and make the crooked places straight: I will break in pieces the gates of brass, and cut in sunder the bars of iron." Thus we see that however resistant mortal mind may seem to be in opposing our spiritual progress, "the gates of brass," the seemingly unyielding beliefs of hardness and stubbornness, must yield to the omnipotence of the one God. Let us make sure that we are not listening to the arguments of fear, doubt, or any phase of self-will. We must renounce the temptations of the carnal mind with the same authority that Jesus used when he said to the tempter (Luke 4:8), "Get thee behind me, Satan."

There is but one Mind, but one power, one presence; and all men may experience the ineffable joy of realizing this fact when willing to trust God with every desire.

Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 450): "Some people yield slowly to the touch of Truth. Few yield without a struggle, and many are reluctant to acknowledge that they have yielded; but unless this admission is made, evil will boast itself above good." If we joyfully yield to God, bending every thought to the will of our heavenly Father, we shall inevitably prove our unity with the one source of all good, the omnipotence that will indeed "break in pieces the gates of brass"—destroy every obstacle or impediment to our happiness and progress, thus glorifying God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Through a Four-Paned Window

THE SMALL, four-paned window, dust in its corners, damp on its glass, gave him his only view of the world, a quartered patch of sky edged by the linden-tops, where, apart from the budding or falling of the tiny leaves, there was nothing but an occasional whirling wing to tell the hours and seasons.

It was a swallow or a swift or a bullfinch flashing down in the spring, a speckled cloud of starlings falling on the trees for their thunderous orisons when the autumn evenings browned the sky, or in the winter the sparrows chattering because a lazily flapping crow or a farm-cat had frightened them. And then for the hours—a blackbird calling in the distance through the dusk, an owl screaming . . . when the dark fell. It was a world where the man was happy for a day if he heard, before anyone else, the reedy whistle of the yellow-hammer, or the first cuckoo, and then the winding, gyring lark that was silent when August came. . . .

But it was the lindens that alone gave him constant joy. The linden is a tree for a park, where it makes a tall, noble, hedge-like avenue, not only because it is smooth-topped as if cut with a shears, but because it is thick and bushy to the height of a man. As far as he knew, and he had inquired at every fair and market, there was not another farmer in the whole of Limerick with as much as three of them on his land—and he had not merely a line of them, but a double line.—From "A Nest of Simple Folk," by Sean O'Faolain. (New York: Viking.)

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SOMETIENDO NUESTRA PROPIA VOLUNTAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LOS ESTUDIANTES de la Ciencia Cristiana por todo el mundo están probando constantemente que los problemas humanos pueden resolverse con certeza, si las reglas de la Ciencia Cristiana se siguen obedientemente.

Algunas veces un problema de discordia física, falta de empleo, necesidad u otra discordancia, parece desafiar la solución, y el estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana que ha permanecido diligente y perseverante, no viendo ningún mejoramiento aparente, puede dudar de su habilidad para encontrar la solución correcta o contestación perfecta.

Si un problema todavía no se ha rendido ante nuestras correctas declaraciones de la verdad ¿no pudiera ser que eso sea debido a que nuestros pensamientos no se han rendido aún completamente al bien infinito que solo constituye la Verdad? Quizás haya algún mal entendimiento acerca de la naturaleza de Dios, o estemos reteniendo algún concepto erróneo de una individualidad aparte de El. Acaso no hayamos percibido el amor sin límites de Dios en Su buena voluntad hacia nosotros, y estamos albergando nuestros propios deseos y planes, o alguna opinión humana acerca de la solución del problema. Tal vez creamos que nuestra ferviente declaración de que todas las cosas son posibles a Dios, constituye una humilde oración; y sin embargo, mientras así oramos, ¿estamos pensando acaso en alguna manera particular por medio de la cual esperamos que El nos pruebe esta omnipotencia? Aunque sea verdad que todo el bien siempre es posible a Dios, quizás haga falta que se lleve a cabo alguna curación, algún cambio en nuestro pensamiento, antes de que estemos listos para aquello que buscamos tan sinceramente. A medida que aprendamos a aceptar el plan del Amor, hallaremos que este plan es la solución más hermosa, que nos bendice a todos, tanto a nosotros mismos como a los demás.

Nuestro progreso será rápido en ganar la correcta solución de nuestro problema, cuando sometamos nuestros pensamientos y deseos a la perfecta voluntad de Dios, echando afuera y destruyendo el egotismo, el orgullo y la obstinación, el fariseísmo, y tanto la justificación como la condenación propias,—todos ellos errores que nos ciegan para que no veamos la infinita abundancia del Amor siempre presente, que satisface toda necesidad.

¿Cuál es nuestra verdadera identidad? ¿Se incluye en ella una voluntad propia, aparte de Dios? Estas preguntas son contestadas por la Ciencia Cristiana, que enseña que el hombre existe como el reflejo de Dios, como Su imagen y semejanza, según el primer capítulo del Génesis donde leemos (1:27): "Creó Dios al hombre a su imagen, a la imagen de Dios le creó". Es por consiguiente manifiestamente imposible para el hombre tener una mente o voluntad de por sí, siendo él la expresión o el reflejo de Dios.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana y autora de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), define a Dios (pág. 587) como "el gran YO SOY; el que todo lo sabe, todo lo ve, que es todo actividad, todo sabiduría, todo bondad, y eterno; Principio; Mente; Alma; Espíritu; Vida; Verdad; Amor; todo substancia; inteligencia". El hombre como reflejo de Dios expresa salud, santidad, armonía, abundancia y bien sin límites. ¡Qué claro es entonces el hecho de que el hombre espiritual no tiene problemas que resolver! Los problemas humanos son oportunidades para aprender más de la buena voluntad de Dios, para echar afuera más de la mente carnal, de las falsas creencias de una voluntad propia, desemejante a Dios, una mente aparte de la Mente divina.

Cuando Jesús humildemente oró en Getsemaní (San Lucas, 22:42): "Pero no sea hecha mi voluntad, sino la tuya", se elevó más en su demostración del Amor invencible, de la Vida indestructible, de la Verdad irresistible. Si nosotros también nos levantásemos a alturas espirituales, desconocidas a la mente carnal con su carencia material y su limitación, sus planes y combinaciones,—debemos aprender el significado de la experiencia de Jesús en Getsemaní, la cual Mary Baker Eddy define en parte (SCIENCE AND HEALTH [CIENCIA Y SALUD], pág. 586) como "la sumisión de lo humano a lo divino". Debemos sumergir la voluntad humana en la divina.

En Isaías leemos (45:2): "Yo iré delante de ti, y allanaré los lugares escabrosos, y haré pedazos las puertas de bronce, y cortaré en dos las barras de hierro." Así vemos que cualquiera que sea la resistencia que la mente mortal oponga aparentemente a nuestro progreso espiritual, "las puertas de bronce", las creencias que aparecen invencibles, como la dureza y la obstinación, deben someterse a la omnipotencia del unico Dios. Estemos seguros de que no escuchemos a los argumentos del miedo, de la duda o de cualquier aspecto de la voluntad propia. Debemos renunciar a las tentaciones de la mente carnal con la misma autoridad que Jesús usó cuando dijo al tentador (San Lucas, 4:8): "¡Apártate de mi vista, Satanás!"

No hay más que una Mente, un poder, una presencia, y todos los hombres pueden experimentar el gozo inefable de darse cuenta de este hecho, cuando quieren confiar en Dios de todo corazón.

Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito (SCIENCE AND HEALTH [CIENCIA Y SALUD], pág. 450): "Algunas personas se someten despacio al toque de la Verdad. Pocos se someten sin esfuerzo y muchos son desinclinados a reconocer que se han sometido, pero a menos que admitan esto, el mal se vanagloriará de triunfar sobre el bien." Si con gozo nos sometemos a Dios, inclinando todos los pensamientos a la voluntad de nuestro Padre celestial, inevitablemente probaremos nuestra unidad con la única fuente de todo bien, la omnipotencia que "hará pedazos las puertas de bronce",—destruirá todos los obstáculos e impedimentos para nuestra felicidad y nuestro progreso, glorificando así a Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

An Ancient City of the Cliff Dwellers

PANTHER CANYON was like a thousand others—one of those abrupt fissures with which the earth in the Southwest is riddled; so abrupt that you might walk over the edge of any one of them on a dark night and never know what happened to you. . . . The canyon walls, for the first two hundred feet below the surface, were perpendicular cliffs, striped with even-running strata of rock. From there on to the bottom the sides were less abrupt, were shelving, and lightly fringed with *piñons* and dwarf cedars. The effect was that of a gentler canyon within a wilder one. The dead city lay at the point where the perpendicular outer wall ceased and the V-shaped inner gorge began. There a stratum of rock, softer than those above, had been hollowed out by the action of time until it was like a deep groove running along the sides of the canyon. In this hollow (like a great fold in the rock) the Ancient People had built their houses of yellowish stone and mortar. The overhanging cliff above made a roof two hundred feet thick. The hard stratum below was an everlasting floor. The houses stood along in a row, like the buildings in a city block, or like a barracks.

In both walls of the canyon the same streak of soft rock had been washed out, and the long horizontal groove had been built up with houses. The dead city had thus two streets, one set in either cliff, facing each other across the ravine, with a river of blue air between them.

The canyon twisted and wound like a snake, and these two streets went on for four miles or more, interrupted by the abrupt turnings of the gorge, but beginning again with each turn. The canyon had a dozen of these false endings near its head. Beyond, the windings were larger and less perceptible, and it went on for a hundred miles, too narrow, precipitous, and terrible for man to follow it. The Cliff Dwellers liked wide canyons, where the great cliffs caught the sun. Panther Canyon had been deserted for hundreds of years when the first Spanish missionaries came into Arizona, but the masonry of the houses was still wonderfully firm; had crumbled only where a landslide or a rolling boulder had torn it.—From "The Song of the Lark," by WILLA SIBERT CATHER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Rain in Santa Fé

Shut with rain
upon this mountain
in a room with music
and a fountain,—
with the pine flames flickering
slow, uncertain,
and memory of sun
through a yellow curtain.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

Soviets Call Finns Stubborn And to Blame in Deadlock

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 13—The apparent deadlock in the Russian-Finnish negotiations, which for a month have dealt with the Soviet demands for Finnish territory and for naval and air bases on Finnish soil, has come despite numerous concessions offered by Finland.

The extent of the Finnish efforts to meet the Soviet demands on any basis which will not endanger Finnish independence, was indicated over the week end by Eljas Erkko, the Finnish Foreign Minister. In a statement to foreign press representatives here, Mr. Erkko clearly indicated that Finland had gone further than merely making counter proposals, but had offered new plans to the Soviets in an effort to reach agreement.

Mr. Erkko did not give the details of the Finnish offers, but the situation was reconstructed by informed observers. The negotiations, they said, actually broke down at the last meeting on Nov. 9.

Soviets Rejected Offer

The Finnish delegates after assenting to territorial concessions on the Karelian isthmus and certain small islands in the Gulf of Finland as well as the Arctic requested conclusion of a formal agreement forthwith on these points, while leaving the Hangö demand in abeyance.

This the Soviets flatly rejected, refusing to separate their demands. Since then there have been no further conversations, and the sole subsequent contact was the written exchange two days ago between the Kremlin and the Finnish legation.

Finland, Mr. Erkko said, had made the maximum concessions consistent with its neutrality and independence. "While fully respecting the Soviet viewpoint regarding the safety of Leningrad," Mr. Erkko declared, "we have also our own safety to consider. How would America react if a foreign power demanded Sandy Hook, England if it demanded the Isle of Wight, Italy if it demanded Capri?" The analogy clearly confirms that the Soviet demand for a naval base on the Hangö peninsula, controlling the northern side of the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, is the crucial point in the disagreement.

In their attempt to break down Finnish diplomatic resistance the Soviets have apparently adopted a routine "war of nerves." Moscow is using the technique of sharp press and speech attacks once a week with quiet intervals between. During the actual conversations no threats or reference to these attacks were made and the utmost decorum was maintained. However if, as seems certain, the negotiations are broken off and the delegation returns it is generally predicted that moral pressure and attempts at intimidation will increase, and the attacks intensified.

Finns Maintain Morale

However it is apparent that neither this nor the financial strain imposed on the country by the extraordinary defense measures will crack the Finnish morale. The Soviets charge the Finns with stubbornness and in this the Soviets are right if they mean thereby Finland's steadfast refusal to compromise its national freedom.

The "war of nerves" continued in another stage last night when both the Finnish and Soviet radio stations expounded their interpretations of the situation. Thus the Finnish radio station Viipuri declared, "The hour has come when the good faith and will of peace of the Russian people must be tested. Not many miles from us the Red Army is assembling. Surely not for defense. Finland has fought in the past for independence. She will again fight if necessary."

The Leningrad radio station not many miles away replied with accusations of "unbridled anti-Russian terror" in Finnish towns, of persecuted Russians writing to Joseph Stalin to intervene and concluding, "The Russian people are impatient to end these outrages." Such language is reminiscent of National Socialist propaganda of earlier days.

Red Pressure

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (AP)—Russia waged a campaign of "press pressure" upon Finland today after disclosure of widespread Russian naval demands upon the Finns.

Soviet newspapers printed a long officials news agency dispatch from Helsingfors painting a gloomy picture of conditions there and predicting that the Finnish Government would reject Russian "offers."

The dispatch alleged that there had been frequent conflict between the men of the Regular Finnish Army and Reservists because the Reservists favored agreement with Moscow.

The news agency, Tass, predicted that the Finns could not stand the economic and financial strain of the present situation "longer than from four to seven months."

The newspaper Red Fleet, organ of the Soviet Navy, disclosed yesterday for the first time Russia's sweeping naval demands.

Red Fleet said Russia must gain control of the Finnish areas west of Murmansk in order to protect this Arctic ocean port, Russia's northernmost ice-free harbor. Finland now has access to the Arctic through a narrow strip of land between Norway and Russia.

The Navy organ also said that Leningrad, Soviet port at the head of the Gulf of Finland, could not be safe unless Russia controlled both sides of the gulf. The northern side is Finnish. To control the gulf, Red Fleet said Russia should have a naval base at the mouth near Hangö Island, must erect fortifications on Stirsuden and other islands in the eastern part and should have "the islands of Suursari (Hogland), Seyskari, Lavansari, and Tutarsaari." All of these are small islands, some approximately in the middle of the gulf.

The newspaper Trud, organ of the Soviet trade unions, warned Finland it was playing a "dangerous game" which may have "grave results."

Alberta Prepares Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta, Nov. 13 — Alberta citizens unexpectedly have received warning hints of an early provincial election.

Soon after the outbreak of war Social Credit leaders from Premier Aberhart down let it be known that a political truce during hostilities was wanted. Now, it appears, there has been a change of feeling in the inner circles of the Party, for Social Credit groups throughout the province have been advised to take steps at once to get their organizations up to strength and in readiness for a general election.

The letter to the various groups, signed by A. E. Goodwin, President of the Alberta Social Credit League. Edmonton, states that "1940 is the year for a provincial election," and adds that "victories are only won by preparedness. Our league must be brought up to full strength and the efficiency of our organization must be such as to leave no possible doubt as to the results in the next election."

The Social Credit Government was elected to office in this Province Aug. 22, 1935, under the leadership of Dean William Aberhart, high school principal, and dean of the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute. It must, under the Constitution, call a general election every five years but the Legislature may be extended for cause such as the war might provide. It was thought this would be done but evidently there has been a change. No suggestion is given as to when the vote will be called.

Hitler Felicitated By Many Nations On Bomb Escape

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (AP)—Messages congratulating Reichsführer Hitler on his escape continued to pour in. Nazi officials said messages were received from Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, The Netherlands, Iran, Japan, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Portugal, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Slovakia, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Hungary, Venezuela, and Italy.

[In Washington, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said Nov. 9 he was awaiting official diplomatic reports on the explosion before deciding whether to send congratulations to Herr Hitler on his escape.]

Monsignor Cesare Orsenigo, Papal Nuncio in Berlin, called on the Führer to express the felicitations of Pope Pius XII.

Hailed as "martyrs" to the Nazi cause, the seven victims of the explosion lay in state all day before the Munich Field Marshal's Hall. The public was permitted by an official order to file past the caskets before the services.

Soldiers Get Aid

EDMONTON, Alta. (CP)—A moratorium on soldiers' debts and exemption from taxation on home property of men in the Canadian Active Service Force are provided for in an order-in-council passed by the Alberta Government.

The debt moratorium will be effective until two years after the soldier is discharged according to the order-in-council, expected to be validated at the next session of the Legislature.

Property exempted from taxation is land owned by a soldier and occupied by him, his wife or any of his descendants depending on him for support. The property is limited to four lots in cities, towns, villages or hamlets, and to 320 acres if outside a city, town, village or hamlet.

The order-in-council also provides that any soldier may have the public administrator act for him in all matters pertaining to his interest during his lifetime.

'Heaviest Quake' Gives Northwest Midnight Thrill

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 13 (AP)—An earthquake described by University of Washington geologists as the heaviest in their seismograph's records, rocked large areas of the Pacific Northwest shortly before midnight. The seismograph registered the shock at 11:48 p. m. (2:48 a. m., Monday, E. S. T.).

The quake appeared to extend over an area from Portland, north through Longview, Aberdeen and the Grays Harbor district, Tacoma, Seattle, Everett and Vancouver, B. C., and then east almost to Spokane.

Damage was not expected to be great, consisting mostly of cracked walls in some buildings, broken water mains and broken power lines. A check by State and other officials indicated no one was injured.

Juvenile Winner

Wide World

Starred at New York Horse Show

Miss Muriel Arthur of Ardsley-on-Hudson with "Meadow Sensation," winner of the Good Hands cup for juvenile riders, and the trophy.

U. S. Army 'Takes' Prizes At Horse Show

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The United States Army team won the International Military Perpetual Challenge Trophy, its third major victory, Saturday as the 54th National Horse Show came to a dramatic close.

The Americans — Capt. R. A. Drake on "Dakota," Lieut. Franklin F. Wing on "Sir Conrad," and Lieut. Frank S. Henry on "Renzo" —scored by 12 faults over the hazardous 12-jump course. The Chilean team was second and the Mexican team, third.

The trophy was won last year by the Irish Army team, which did not defend. Previously the Army retired the Brooks-Bright Trophy and won the $1,000 military stake.

The Army victory took final honors, but the "darling" of the show was "Little Squire," winner of the open jumper championship.

He almost backed into the title, clinching honors with a second place performance in the next-to-last event of the jumper class and a third place in the "handy" class. But those two places and previous victories throughout the week gave the popular favorite, owned by Mrs. William J. Kennedy of Dedham, Mass., far too many points to be surpassed. He replaces Bartender owned by Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Mayer of Portchester, N. Y.

A closing night crowd of 12,000, including Jack Dempsey, Will Hays, and many eastern society folk, cheered wildly as the popular grey was accorded one of the major titles of the show.

Other championship winners in the 1939 National Horse Show included:

Junior five gaited championship stake—"Ella Wee," owned by R. W. Baker, Greensboro, N. C.

$2,000 three gaited saddle horse stake (natural tails)—"Clearview Maybelle," owned by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Mahoney, Worthington Valley, Md.

Champion hunter — "Illuminator," owned by Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Untermyer, Greenwich, Conn.

$250 championship saddle pony stake—"Sir Echo," owned by Miss Carolyn Elliott, West Roxbury, Mass.

Only two champions were able to repeat in this year's show. Mr. and Mrs. L. Victor Weil, of Elberon, N. J., saw their "Moreland's Maid" again win the $500 grand championship three gaited saddle horse stake and Toronto's James Franceschini won the $1,000 championship pony stake with his "Highland Cora," that won last year under the colors of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dick of Gurnee, Ill.

The afternoon was featured by the important "good hands" championship for juvenile riders, won by 16-year-old Muriel Arthur of Ardsley-on-Hudson and the Maclay trophy for horesmanship in riding, won by Hugh Dean, 14, of Larchmont, N. Y.

Knowledge of World Held Teaching Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A more practical, thorough knowledge of every-day world happenings and a more comprehensive understanding of these self-same things, in addition to "book learning," were listed as the greatest need for teachers today by Dr. Fred W. Alexander, extension professor of education of the University of South Carolina, in an address before the members of the Spartanburg County Education Association.

Dr. Alexander made a strong appeal for the support of the University's new extension service, which is to be placed in operation in Spartanburg and other principal South Carolina cities soon. Dr. Adolphe Vermont, of the Converse College faculty, will be the speaker at the induction exercises here.

Red Cross Aid Urged on U. S. By President

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt on Armistice Day asked the American people to give generous, warm-hearted support to the Red Cross and make it "one of our strongest shields against the forces of destruction—whether activated by nature or man."

The Chief Executive spoke from the White House on a Nation-wide radio program which launched the annual rollcall of the 58-year-old relief organization. Celebrities of the theater and other entertainment fields joined in the appeal.

Mr. Roosevelt said the Red Cross this year is being called upon to meet an unusual number of appeals for aid from every quarter, the conflict in Europe bringing "added responsibilities" to the domestic organization a member of the International Red Cross.

"We of this fortunate country," he said, "are already doing much, in the name of humanity, on behalf of the unfortunate victims of this unhappy conflict."

Declaring that the battle to preserve life and health at home is equally important, he said:

"The psychology of hate and destruction so rampant today makes it too easy to forget that while war is not a human necessity, neither are the preventable deaths which harm a Nation at peace.

"It is essential, therefore, that the Red Cross continue its efforts to reduce the number of avoidable accidents and illnesses which yearly take the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans."

Allies Bar a 'Sanguinary Munich'

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 13 — French and British replies to Netherlands and Belgian suggestion of mediation are, if anything, even firmer than previous public statements of Allied leaders and seem calculated to close the door of any possibility of a "sanguinary Munich," as the French call the idea of concluding peace on the basis of allowing Reichsführer Hitler to keep what he seized.

The French reply is rather more specific than the British and well-informed circles here stress the importance of the fact that President Lebrun for the first time mentioned Austria with Czechoslovakia and Poland as a country which must be restored.

Serious Omission

One feature of the Belgian-Netherlands offer which made a bad impression here was its failure to mention Poland as a country concerned with the outcome of the war and the Polish Government here was consulted Nov. 11 before dispatch of the French and British replies and it gave expression of full approval of these replies.

As it is unthinkable that Herr Hitler would accept peace on French and British terms except after a crushing defeat, public opinion here now tends to concentrate on speculation of what will be the future form of the war.

The French press last week was generally predicting imminent German action against The Netherlands but tension seemed slightly relaxed over the week end. It is believed here that even Herr Hitler would find it difficult to reply to an offer of mediation with the unprovoked invasion of a neutral state, so that the Lowlands' offer may have realized the object, at least of gaining time.

What of Belgium?

French military observers also consider the Reichswehr anxious to possess absolute assurance of Belgian inaction before undertaking a thrust across the Southern Netherlands with the port of Flushing an objective for a naval air base. Should Belgium, which would doubtless in such an eventuality have the heartiest co-operation of France and England, attack a flank of the invading German Army, the latter would be placed in a difficult position, exposed to the danger of being cut off. There is no means of knowing certainly Belgian intentions in the event of a German attack merely against The Netherlands, and this factor may stay the German hand.

Economic Aims

It is also conceivable that German military preparations along the Netherlands-Belgian frontiers, especially the former, may primarily be designed to extract economic concessions from the Lowlands governments and induce them to take a stronger stand against the British blockade.

There is an interesting parallel between Soviet-Finnish tension and that between Germany and The Netherlands.

Finland, while naturally most anxious to preserve peace, stands firm regarding more extreme Soviet demands, notably establishment of a naval base at Hangö. The Soviet Government, despite numerous threats, still apparently did not decide on warlike action.

Some political observers here believe the Berlin-Moscow Axis is functioning in precisely the same fashion as the old Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis when Germany, Italy, Japan were apt to co-ordinate aggressive moves. In other words, if Herr Hitler decides to invade Belgium and The Netherlands, it is highly probable that Joseph Stalin will march into Finland. So long as Herr Hitler does not act decisively, the Soviet dictator will confine himself to other means of pressure against the Finns.

Planes Over France

Some French military critics believe Germany is poised for an offensive against the Maginot line, but the lateness of the season and unfavorable weather conditions since autumn, unusually rainy even for Eastern France, seem to be retarding such considerations.

Most conspicuous feature of military activity these last three days has been the German reconnaissance airplanes which flew over Northeastern France and caused two air alarms in Paris but dropped no bombs. Objective of these flights is apparently to obtain information on railway train movements, troop concentrations, and supply depots.

As part of preparation for a long war, the French government Nov. 12 promulgated new judicial decrees strengthening the power of military courts, widening their sphere of action, and restricting the powers of civil courts.

Under the new decrees any act prejudicial to national defense can be punished with a prison sentence of one to five years, and a fine of one to 10,000 francs. Appeals against verdicts of military tribunals can only be heard by military appeal courts.

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They voted 9 to 1 that Nu-Blue Sunoco equalled or excelled premium-priced gasolines in road performance!

HERE'S HOW THEY VOTED

QUESTIONNAIRE

Comparing this new gasoline to the premium-priced gasoline you have been using:

In knockless performance — As good? Better? Not as good?	91.2% Said As Good or Better
On pick-up, acceleration — As good? Better? Not as good?	93.7% Said As Good or Better
For power, especially on hills — As good? Better? Not as good?	94.9% Said As Good or Better
For all-around performance — As good? Better? Not as good?	90.3% Said As Good or Better

During September and October, 1475 critical users of premium-priced gasolines were asked to test an unidentified, colorless gasoline which was in reality Nu-Blue Sunoco with the coloring left out. From Florida to Canada, these tests were conducted, not by us, but by independent, unbiased research authorities, and when the returns were summarized, it was found that these motorists voted 9 to 1 in favor of Nu-Blue Sunoco! 9 out of 10 proclaimed it equal or superior to premium-priced gasolines they had used previously.

To make a fair test, don't dilute Nu-Blue Sunoco with other gasoline. Let your tank run practically empty. Then put in Nu-Blue Sunoco. Compare it particularly with premium-priced gasolines. We'll rest our case on your findings.

The quicker you start using Nu-Blue Sunoco the quicker you'll start!

SELLS AT REGULAR GAS PRICE

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1939

Space Bars That Guest From Mars

If—if—if there are men on Mars they must speed 8 miles a second —And not shrinkable!

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Ever since Mars had its close approach to Earth a short time ago a veritable barrage of inquiries from all over the country has been flooding Planetaria and Observatories as to whether there is a wee possibility that men from Mars might land on earth—if there were men on Mars, if they could build a space ship, and if they could steer a course straight enough through space.

A maze of data computed since Jules Verne's day all points to the impossibility. Consider for a moment that in order to leave Mars at all, a space ship would have to achieve a speed of 7 miles per second. Then compare this speed with the 8 to 15 miles a second that meteorites are known to enter our atmosphere. Occasionally fragments of some of the larger ones reach the earth's surface considerably reduced in size because at that speed they rapidly burn up in our atmosphere.

Dr. C. C. Wylie, in the current issue of The Sky, remarks "Even if a projectile from Mars started under most favorable conditions, it would reach the earth with a velocity about the same as these big meteors. People would see it, perhaps hear it, but nothing would ever be found. The very largest fragments one could reasonably expect to find would be about 100 pounds in weight."

* * *

Sweden, or the moon?

Which is to say that a veteran skipper of innumerable trans-Atlantic crossings put out the other day minus his compass and chronometer, in his haste to be off for Sweden.

By name, one Capt. Wilhelm Oberg, of the freighter Ada Gorthon, and bound for Gothenburg.

The story is that he left his instruments to be checked up, and never missed them until well out in Boston Harbor.

The waterfront is still talking, and the captain is probably glad he's on the high seas.

* * *

More men than women came asking questions on how to vote at the League of Women Voters' Information Booth on Boston Common, says Miss Margaret McSweeney, who was in charge of voting activities for the League. But, she adds, both men and women asked most intelligent questions.

The thing the women deplored was their lack of knowledge of the candidates.

Averaging about 400 inquiries a day (despite two northeasters), the League, altogether, helped approximately 5,000 persons.

"Another election year we hope to have information concerning all canddiates," Miss McSweeney declared.

* * *

"The strangest fluid in the world" would be a good title for liquid helium, according to authorities who work with low temperatures. It turns from a gas to a liquid only at the temperature of a few degrees above absolute zero. Liquid helium for equal volumes weighs only one-seventh as much as water yet has the ability to conduct heat as well as metallic copper, and is so lacking in viscosity that it can be regarded as a gas.

* * *

To anyone who had gained the impression of something of a stampede among young Americans to take advantage of new opportunities to gain aviation training, it was a surprise to learn that because of a lack of applicants Boston University has withdrawn the training course it was to have given in co-operation with the Civil Aeronautics Authority. No degree credit was to have been given for the course which would have been regarded as an extra-curricular activity. Perhaps the field isn't so rather discouragingly crowded after all for those who do want to enter it.

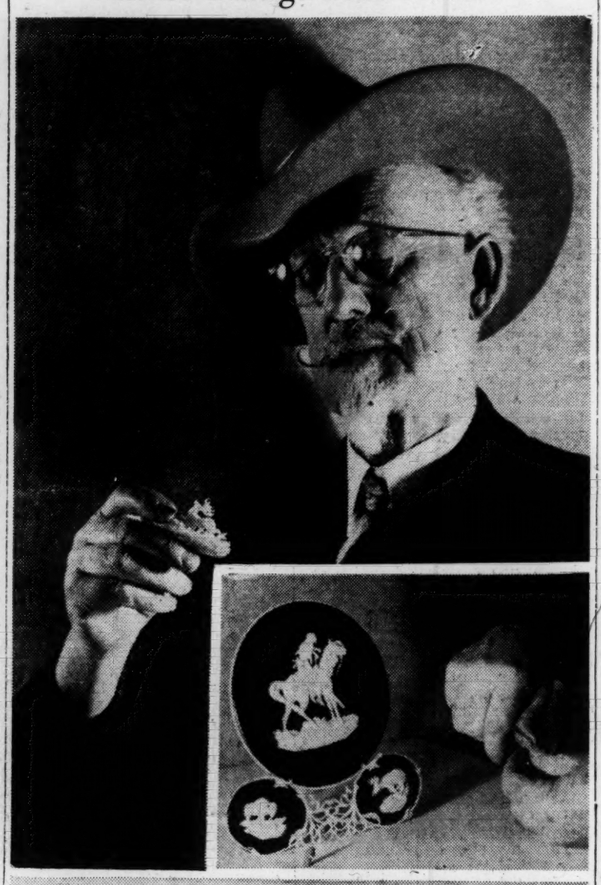
* * *

Natural science has done nothing, in its progress, to shake the foundations of true religion, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said in an address last week. On the other hand, he insisted, it has done much "to unshackle religion from remnants of old superstitions and to assist it in developing more clearly its fundamental objectives." Speaking at the installation of a rabbi in a Boston Jewish Temple—attended by an Episcopal Bishop, the Mayor of the City and the Governor of the Commonwealth—Dr. Compton noted a closer understanding in the world today between natural science and religion as well as between various religious bodies.

* * *

The Maine Publicity Bureau received a letter from Switzerland recently asking for complete information about the mountains in the Pine Tree State—the cost of house rentals, the names of nearest towns where supplies could be bought, condition of highways, particularly in the winter, and distances from tidewater, Montreal, Boston and New York. The writer, an American living in the Alps at an altitude of 4,200 feet above sea level, said he would be content with a location half that high as he desired to return to his native land.

Little Things Please Him



By a Staff Photographer

He's a Yankee Whittler

Top, Fred W. Glasier, Brockton whittler, with a reindeer he has made out of plastics. Inset, Indian fighter and animals of the plains and close-up of Mr. Glasier's hands. Bottom, tiny violin, case and all, constructed out of one piece of pine wood.

Deft User of Keen Penknife Whittles Never-Never Land

You've heard of magicians pulling rabbits out of hats, but did you ever hear of one turning an apple seed into a rabbit? It seems as magical as Cinderella's fairy godmother, who waved her slender wand over a pumpkin and turned it into a shining coach-and-four.

A boy in the Berkshires had a hobby—in fact, it was his only means of obtaining toys and amusement—and that hobby was one many a boy knows: whittling. But this boy was a very special whittler, and whittling's all he's ever really liked to do, although at one time he was official photographer to Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey circuses.

The boy is now a veteran whittler. His named is Fred W. Glasier, and he lives in Brockton, Mass., and many are the plastics he's whittled of Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill and the rest of them.

Mr. Glasier's specialty is making miniature figures, some of them as small as an eighth of an inch, and to do this he uses a very fine pocket-knife with a razor-sharp edge.

Mr. Glasier, when he wants, can be a circus all in himself. Of a deft imagination, he has a little story to relate about each of his little groups of figures—stories that would delight a child, and that make even the grown-ups laugh.

"You can use any materials, any materials at all," he says. "A burnt match. Parisian ivory. The back of a comb. The tooth of a comb. Pine wood."

Mr. Glasier finds miniatures "nice" to do. He also takes a special interest in making Indian bead work and stringing wampum in the approved Indian fashion.

As for Indian fighters, he knew the most famous of them. Some of their figures he's carved when with them, most from memory.

And, although he speaks with an I-know-you-know-it's-all-make-believe air, one finds oneself peacefully relaxing, somehow, into that world of "Never-Never" as he talks.

Now did the Papa and the Mama Mouse and all the little mice sail away on the whaling ship (carved out of half a wild-cherry stone), and on some not-too-cold iceberg did they meet the miniscular beaver and penguin (transformed apple seeds!) and then did they all get together there with the Baby-Rabbit-That-Ran-Away-From-Mamma (another group, even smaller!).

It is very pleasant in the world of the little people, far off over the brim of Mr. Glasier's ten-gallon hat. Very pleasant.—**R. S.**

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, with occasional cloudiness tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder, with lowest temperature somewhat below freezing tonight; slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday and somewhat colder tonight; warmer Tuesday night.

New Hampshire Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Tuesday, slightly colder tonight; rising temperature Tuesday.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest winds diminishing tonight and becoming southerly Tuesday afternoon and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Nov. 13:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair first part of week, rain about Wednesday and again Saturday, somewhat warmer Monday, slightly colder Tuesday, warmer Wednesday, colder Thursday and warmer at end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	30	Minneapolis	34	32
Chicago	34	34	New Orleans	59	57
Denver	37	34	New York	37	36
Helena	35	33	Norfolk	45	45
Kansas City	30	30	Philadelphia	41	40
Los Angeles	65	62	St. Louis	27	26
Miami	76	66	San Francisco	53	52
			Washington	39	38

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 13.
B—Minimum, Nov. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:17 p. m.; height, 11.1 ft.
Tuesday, 12:52 a. m.; height, 9.7 ft.

Light all vehicles by 5:02 p. m.

New Boston Budget Plan On the Way

Novel instrument is designed to span the gap from Dec. 31 to adoption of 1940 budget.

By DeWitt H. John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Taking one of many needed steps toward making Boston's city budgeting operations as sensible as those of a thrifty housewife, Boston officials are drafting an informal, extra-legal budget to put into operation next New Year's Day.

Like a runner in a relay race, this novel budget is designed to span the gap between the ending of the 1939 budget on Dec. 31, and final adoption of the 1940 budget at some unknown date in the spring of 1940. It is intended to provide a check on departmental spending during this interim.

A device that should save money for Boston taxpayers, this informal budget is an attack upon one of the deep-seated weaknesses in Boston's fiscal set-up.

That weakness, which reflects a tangle of accidental, confused and haphazard political events in the past, is the "system" which operates every year to prevent Boston from having any official allotment of city funds until spring thaw or after.

The Year Round

Boston ought to have a legal budget all year round, as do many other cities and most business firms, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau and numerous other competent authorities declare. On the campaign platform Mayor Maurice J. Tobin promised to end the present practice of part-time budget control, and he has recently reiterated this before a state legislative committee. Arguing that it may be impractical to extend the official budget over the full 12 months now, the Tobin administration is substituting this informal remedy.

As described by Mayor Tobin and Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang, this interim budget will consist of three-months allowances for all the accounts of the various departments. Department heads will be notified: "For this account, you can spend so much during January, February and March. For that one, so much." and so on.

Such orders will have no legal authority; but the Mayor appoints the department heads and they follow his direction.

How savings may result is clear from an incident in the school department. Although school finances are independent of the Mayor, the case is illustrative.

Last spring in seeking economies, the School Committee talked of omitting this year the annual revision of the School Manual (personnel list), at a saving of $2,975.

Book Published

Inquiry proved the book had already been published. Funds had to be voted.

In the interim every year before a city budget is adopted, there is little to prevent the departments from spending unwisely. Law forbids a department head spending more than a third of the previous year's appropriation; the auditing office has power to question their requisitions; but there is no check on how the one-third is spent.

Many observers are convinced this proposed stop-gap budget doesn't go far enough. They insist there is no good reason why, under the existing law, city officials can't provide a full 12-months budget.

The Mayor seldom submits his budget to the City Council by Jan. 30, although directed by law to do so. He submits a dummy budget. The real one appears in March or April (as in 1939 and 1938, respectively).

These observers say there is no reason why the Mayor, the Budget Commissioner and the department heads can't complete their estimates by Jan. 1.

This is doubly true of a year like 1940 when, it is pointed out, there is no legislative session and no incoming Mayor to delay matters.

These sources argue that with a late budget, economies can be made only in the last part of the year.

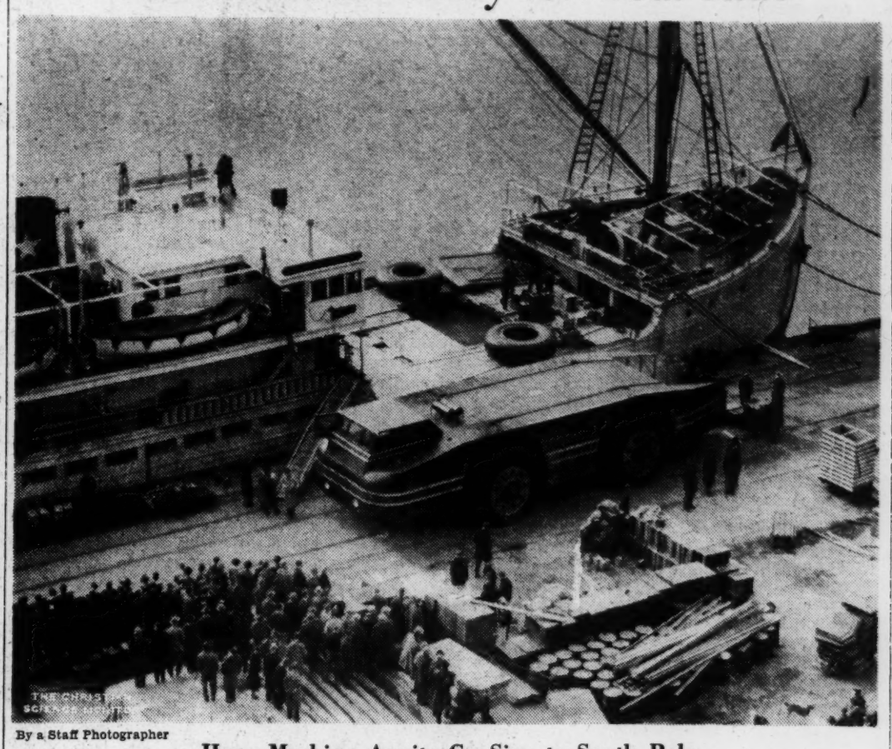
Sailor Training Planned on Island

Gallup's Island, in Boston Harbor, selected in Washington today as a training ground for sailors thrown out of work by the recently enacted Neutrality Act, can easily accommodate 1,400 men with its 40 acres, powerhouse, and 30 other buildings that have been idle for some time, it was learned in shipping circles.

Reports from Washington stated that sailors housed on the island would receive food, shelter, clothing, transportation and at least $36 in cash every month during the training period, in accordance with President Roosevelt's announcement that he would seek relief for sailors made idle by the new legislation. Washington stated that the new training quarters on the island would accommodate 1,000 recruits.

Gallup's Island has been idle for many years, although it has been used at certain periods as a detention camp and as a quarantine base. Today, it houses only a few persons aside from the caretaker. Most of the recruits will be selected from local shipping circles hit by the legislation preventing shipping in danger zones overseas.

Snow Cruiser Ready for Boat Ride



By a Staff Photographer

Huge Machine Awaits Go Sign to South Pole

Specially designed tractor of Byrd Antarctic Expedition on Boston pier beside steamer North Star, which is due to sail tomorrow

Snow Cruiser Ends Odyssey in Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

necessary that the deck of the North Star and the floor of the pier be on a level, and it is expected the tide will bring the vessel to this point about 8:30 or 9 a. m. tomorrow. The huge tractor then will be wheeled about and set in a fore-and-aft position on the foredeck. Officials explained that the cruiser turns in a very short space, despite its huge length, because its wheels are set very close together.

Sailing Tomorrow

Unless unforeseen difficulties arise, the North Star will move from the Army Base pier into Boston Harbor about noon tomorrow, it was announced. She will spend two or three hours in the harbor "swinging ship" to check her compass against possible errors owing to the large amount of metal aboard. Before sundown, she will be headed south.

Admiral Byrd will not leave on the North Star, he said, but will join the vessel either at Philadelphia or Panama. Presumably, he would have to fly to overtake the North Star at the latter point.

The expedition's second ship, the Bear of Oakland, now at the Boston Navy Yard, will depart in another week or two, when additional supplies have been received.

The show at the Army Base today was virtually stolen by the husky dogs and puppies tied up at four-foot intervals on a huge chain. They arrived yesterday from Wonalancet, N. H., in Army trucks. Twenty of the dogs are making their second trip to Little America.

"Open house" at the Army Pier served to compensate many Bostonians who had motored out the Worcester Turnpike yesterday in a vain effort to see the cruiser as it plodded eastward. The traffic jam that resulted was exceeded only by that caused by the great tractor itself.

At 6:30 last night, the cruiser halted at the Framingham State Police Barracks for the night, but at 4 a. m. today it was on its way again, making good time in the early hours. Its only mishap, according to the crew, was knocking over a lightpole as it crawled through Wellesley at dawn.

From Wellesley, the cruiser proceeded through Hyde Park on the Cummings Highway, then followed the South Boston Strandway to Somerset Street, and crossed the Somerset Street Bridge onto the pier.

Army officials said they planned to close the Base to visitors at 5 p. m. today.

The cruiser left Chicago on Oct. 26 and the following day lost a hub cap in a collision with a truck. On Oct. 28 the vehicle crashed into a bridge abutment and plunged into a shallow Ohio creek. Almost any schoolboy could have leaped the five-foot ditch, which held it captive until Nov. 1.

Then it proceeded only 12 miles before a broken oil line again called a halt. At Mansfield, Ohio, various pieces of machinery were replaced and numerous adjustments made.

A broken oil line stopped the snow cruiser at Painesville, Ohio, on Nov. 3. Two days later new motors were installed at Erie, Pa., as part of a general overhauling.

In the hilly country around Cazenovia, N. Y., on Nov. 10, the cruiser was towed by highway trucks because the motors were overheating. Experts explained it was designed to operate in a much cooler climate.

At one point, when the electric motors were used as brakes, induction coils became red hot and ignited cork insulation.

Through it all, Dr. Poulter appeared undisturbed. The vehicle was so new, he explained today, that it had not had any test runs. "We were breaking it in, and making adjustments as we went along," he said. "It is in pretty good shape now."

Dowd Quits as Suffolk Sheriff

(Continued from Page 1)

papermen at the courthouse that $800 worth of furniture had been purchased by Mr. Dowd and taken to Cape Cod. Traced there, the furniture—chairs, a rug, upholstered pieces and a picture—has been brought back to Boston and stored.

Mr. Dowd was last heard from in New York City where he was detained by police and placed in the Bellevue Hospital Friday night under circumstances not fully explained. At that time police reported he had $6,000 in cash on his person. He left New York Saturday accompanied by his wife for a concealed destination.

Mr. Dowd's statement explaining his resignation was given out by his secretary at the courthouse. She said it had been given to her by Mr. Dowd last Thursday, although on Friday the Sheriff told reporters he had not decided whether or not he would resign.

Asserting he was framed by his friend and innocent of the charges of graft and extortion, Mr. Dowd's statement said he could not afford to fight the case in the courts because it would cost $12,000 to $15,000. "I am unable," he declared, "to provide the necessary thousands of dollars to carry on a fight against the Boston Bar Association who have unlimited talent and money at their disposal."

Not Political—i.e., Not Very

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt received a call today from Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, William H. Burke, Jr., new Chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic Committee, and Thomas Green, former State Civil Service Commissioner, and the three insisted the visit was entirely "social."

Mr. McCormack and Mr. Burke said no politics was discussed. The Congressman added that he did "horn in" to talk about a couple of minor patronage matters.

Asked for a statement on a third term, Mr. McCormack said he thought it would be better not to say anything until the President disclosed his views.

He was invited to say what sort of campaign was under way in Massachusetts for Vice-President Garner and replied after thinking it over for a minute: "John Garner is one of the outstanding men in the Country."

Month of Planning On Cruiser's Trip

It took a month's detailed planning by the Commonwealth's finest traffic experts to prepare for the 36-hour journey across Massachusetts of the United States Antarctic Expedition's snow cruiser, the biggest thing that ever rolled over local highways.

But now that it is all over and Dr. Thomas C. Poulter's snow ark is being safely loaded aboard one of Admiral Byrd's ships today for the antarctic, Massachusetts feels it has done a good job, Edgar F. Copell, traffic engineer in the State Department of Public works, said today in an interview.

Not only did every foot of road over which the snow cruiser passed have to be measured, but every bridge, underpass and curve. Furthermore, permits to allow its passage had to be obtained from 29 cities and towns.

On top of all that, related Mr. Copell, when the snow cruiser crossed the New York state line it was beseiged on its 160-mile Massachusetts journey by "100,000 camera fans, bicyclists and hitch-hikers—young and old—who sought to climb aboard for a ride."

But the snow cruiser, which passed last night at Framingham after the traffic jam reached incredible proportions on the Worcester turnpike, crossed Massachusetts, Mr. Copell recalled with some satisfaction, under the best highway conditions it experienced in any state in its journey from Chicago.

20-Cent Toll Is Urged For Sumner Tube

Civic Bureau and other organizations back the proposal to end huge annual deficits.

Toll charges for passenger automobiles using Sumner Tunnel should be raised from 15 cents to 20 cents for a trial period of one year, in an effort to end the huge annual deficits now footed by Boston taxpayers, the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce urged today.

In a report which endorsed the recent proposal of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau for a one-year trial of the higher toll, the Civic Bureau called attention to the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year of $375,000, urged a study of the efficiency of the toll collection system, and suggested extra tolls for extra passengers.

"Political objection to any trial increase is inevitable," the Civic Bureau stated. "Actually, however, it would be backed only by a slim basis of fact or logic, since fundamentally the question is merely this: Who should pay for the cost of this facility, the real estate taxpayer or the user of the facility?

Answer in Law

"The answer is clearly expressed in the statute authorizing the construction—the use of the facility."

The present schedule of tolls expires Dec. 31. The law says schedules shall be drafted by the Boston Public Works officials, and approved by the Mayor and the State Department of Public Utilities.

A survey among informed groups today indicated sentiment almost unanimously favoring the Chamber's stand.

The Boston Real Estate Exchange has recently decided to support the movement for a 20 cent base toll, and is expected to make an official announcement of this stand shortly.

It is anticipated a committee will be appointed to confer with the Mayor and otherwise encourage favorable action.

Taxpayers' View

The Boston Taxpayers' Alliance is understood to feel that the tunnel deficit should be carried by the motorists, rather than by Boston real estate, and that the toll should therefore be raised. The Alliance's affiliates have not yet jointly committed themselves, however.

Although usually opposed to tolls, the Boston branch of the American Automobile Association will not oppose the projected increase, officials of the organization said.

Whether the group will go beyond a neutral attitude remains to be seen. The A. A. A. is not opposing the proposal because of the fact that the deficit of a tunnel used mostly by out-of-town motorists is now borne chiefly by Boston taxpayers, it was explained.

The Automobile Legal Association, although frequently seeing things similarly to the A. A. A., tends to favor raising the tolls because it fears further diversion of the state gas tax money if no other way is found to meet the deficits.

Favors the Rise

The Real Estate Owners and Tenants League of Boston has announced through its president, Eric A. Nelson, that it favors raising the tolls and will ask the Boston Finance Commission to investigate expenditures of the tunnel administration.

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau points out that about 75 per cent of the tunnel's traffic comes from outside Boston, yet the entire deficit is carried by Boston taxpayers.

It estimates that a five-cent increase on the toll on passenger cars would bring in $275,000 a year, barring loss of traffic volume.

The only way to find out whether loss in traffic would entirely consume this increase is by actual experiment, the Research Bureau contends.

If raising the toll to 20 cents would increase the revenue at all, even if only by a few dollars, the Public Works Commissioner is required to do it, according to the law, the Research Bureau declares.

The law reads that when there is a deficit the tolls must be adjusted to "produce maximum revenue."

Deficit Reduced

Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland states that the current year's deficit will be reduced from last year's all time high of $437,000, because of a $500,000 grant from the State Legislature, and because tunnel revenue is running above last year.

It is expected that chief opposition to a higher toll schedule would come from business houses using the tunnel frequently, and from commuters using it twice daily. So far as Boston is concerned, main opposition will of course be centered in East Boston.

Mother Church Lecture

The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice tonight at 7:45, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: Its Message of Individual Salvation." The lecturer, William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., of Detroit, Michigan, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Morning's at Seven," by Paul Osborn. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jean Adair, John Alexander, Russell Collins, and Lillian Foster, 8:30. Matinees Thusdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Presented by Alan G. Holmes stock company. Featuring Helen Twelvetrees, Erford Gage and Vola Blakely. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Hot Mikado," swingtime version of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta made by Michael Todd. Featuring Bill Robinson, Rose Brown, Maurice Ellis and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Du Barry was a Lady," by B. G. DeSylva. Featuring Bert Lahr, and Ethel Merman. Music by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Paul Muni. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by the Playwright's Company. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Normandie—
"The Wizard of Oz," also "Saint in London," featuring George Sanders.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald, 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:30. Also "The Ugly Duckling," 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

State and Orpheum—
"The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 7, 10:10. Also "Scandal Sheet," with Otto Kruger and Ona Munson. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

University—
Norma Shearer and Joan Crawford in "The Women." 2:30, 5:40, 8:55. Also "Five Times Five," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Also "The March of Time," featuring "Uncle Sam, The Farmer." 2:10, 5:25, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Sabotage." Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Repertory—
"Alexander Graham Bell," "Little Princess." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Uptown—
"Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly. 1:20, 5, 8:35. Also "The Rains Came," featuring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 2:50, 6:25, 10:05.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Meet Doctor Christian," with Jean Hersholt. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Fenway and Paramont—
"Torpedoed," with H. B. Warner, Richard Cromwell and Noah Beery. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Paramount: 2:22, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers and The Ritz Bros. Fenway: 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:57.

Tremont—
James Stewart and Claudette Colbert in "It's a Wonderful World." Also "Shanghai Express," with Marlene Dietrich and Warner Oland. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring The Jones Family. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Coolidge Corner—
"Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The Rains Came," with Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power, 3:10, 6:25, 9:35.

Exeter—
"The Rains Came," starring Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy, Brenda Joyce and George Brent. 3:10, 6:05, 9. Also "Television Spy," with William Henry and Judith Barrett. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Five Times Five," Franz Lizst's "Libestraum," "Reno's Activities," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Mutiny in the Big House," featuring Charles Bickford and Barton MacLane. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

R. K. O. Boston—
"This Man Is News." 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Girl From Rio," with Warren Hull and Movita. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Music

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—
Concert by E. Power Bigg, organist. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Advanced Students. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Friends of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will hold their annual meeting. Dr. Koussevitzky will play and Dorothy Maynor, contralto, will sing. 4.

Maine Facing the Necessity Of Adding to Emergency Aid

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 13—Notwithstanding action of the last Legislature making it mandatory that any town or city accepting emergency aid from the State place its governmental affairs in the hands of the State Emergency Municipal Finance Board—composed of the State Treasurer, State Auditor and State Assessor—officials are apprehensive lest the emergency aid appropriation once more will be insufficient to meet the demands—this despite an upward trend in employment.

Although last year's emergency aid—allowed only when towns and cities certify they cannot meet relief obligations—cost $227,251, the Legislature cut the appropriation to $125,000 for the current year. In 1937 emergency aid cost $385,295, and in 1936 it required $388,811.

Up to Oct. 20, this year, $47,224 was spent for emergency aid and, as is the case in the appropriation for regular poor relief which also may prove inadequate, the most trying months of the year are yet to come. With likelihood of less help from the WPA this year, it seems probable that the State will have to supplement its emergency aid appropriation to a considerable extent.

* * * *

The "weeding out process," as it might be called, is said to be under way in Republican political circles in an effort to eliminate some candidates and potential candidates from the profusion of gubernatorial timber. The plan is to do this before the unusual situation forms serious splits within the party. Some insist that the big reason behind the harmony plans, however, is an alarm lest former State Senator Roy L. Fernald win the nomination in a multi-cornered primary contest.

Although State Senator Sumner Sewell of Bath is said to have issued denials, the report persists he will not pursue his gubernatorial candidacy, and that friends have found less support than they had hoped throughout the State. It is said to be accepted fairly generally that Attorney General Franz U. Burkett will drop out of the picture. Clyde H. Smith has eliminated himself. Conservative Republican circles are said to favor the candidacy of Blin W. Page, Skowhegan banker, who opposed Governor Barrows when he first sought the Governorship four years ago.

Congressman Smith has clarified his position with a definite announcement that he will seek reelection to Congress from the Second District. Congressman Oliver likewise will be a candidate in the First District, but in the Third District Representative Ralph O. Brewster is, of course, a leading candidate for the United States Senate vacancy caused by Senator Hale's decision not to run again. The impending primary contest between Representative Brewster and Governor Barrows for this nomination bids fair to be one of the hardest fought contests Republicans have had in years in this State.

N. E. States Seek $75,000,000 For Slum Clearance Projects

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Three New England States are seeking about $75,000,000 from the U. S. Housing Authority for slum clearance projects which would rehouse at least 55,124 persons.

The estimate of $75,000,000 includes funds already allocated and those now being disbursed on projects under way as well as applications being prepared.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island municipalities have filed or have indicated their intention to file with the Housing Authority applications for 34 projects.

Average rent for the dwellings contemplated in northern cities is estimated at $17.50 per dwelling which would permit families with incomes of $600 a year to be eligible for residence in the housing units.

First of the New England projects to be ready for occupancy are in Boston which leads the nation in the number of application for funds and with four projects already underway.

By the fall of 1940 the housing authority expects projects in Charlestown, South Boston, Mission Hill and Ward Nine, Roxbury, to be ready for initial occupancy.

After expenditure of a total of $18,800,000 the Boston projects will house about 13,000 persons.

Five other New England slum clearance projects have been advertised for bids. They include:

Bridgeport, Conn., 1,250 units, $6,370,000 estimated cost, to be ready in early 1941; Hartford, Conn., (Nelton Court), 146 units; $636,000; to be completed the fall of 1940; Fall River, Mass., (Sunset Hill), 354 units; $1,575,000, to be completed December, 1940; Holyoke, Mass., (Front Street), 167 units; $921,000; to be completed the fall of 1940.

Plans are being prepared for nine other projects, three in Connecticut and six in the Bay State.

Latest Reports On the Planets

Memories of that radio "Invasion from Mars" will be revived in Boston on Wednesday. Bringing word of meteorites, latest news from the stratosphere, and uncharted reaches. Dr. H. H. Nininger begins a series of free monthly lectures for members of the New England Museum of Natural History—a series entirely separate from their popular public program "Exploring New Worlds."

"Our Stone-Pelted Planet," Dr. Nininger calls his illustrated talk on finding meteorites. Director of the American Meteorite Laboratory and Curator of Meteorites in Colorado's Museum of Natural History, Dr. Nininger developed the magnetic balance, a fantastic machine which probes the earth and "barks" when it encounters a meteorite. With it he and his associates have discovered more than a hundred specimens in America alone. His lecture describes with movies and specimens what meteorites are, how he finds them where others fail, and how they help read the world's riddles.

State to Exchange City-Town Checks

Large amounts of money—the total of which has not yet been figured by William Hurley, State Treasurer—will be exchanged between Massachusetts and its various cities and towns on next Monday. Some of the individual checks, however, have been figured.

The checks that the State will turn over to the cities and towns include distribution of income tax proceeds, corporation taxes, and the State's contribution toward local welfare expenses.

On the other hand, the cities and towns will turn over to the State checks representing their share of the State tax which this year was $18,000,000.

Some of the cities and towns must pay for park upkeep in the metropolitan area. Also some must share the burden of sewerage and metropolitan water loans. All cities and towns are required to contribute toward maintenance of State parks and reservations for the annual auditing of municipal accounts.

In the Boston area communities must pay El deficit.

The largest exchange of checks will be between Boston and the State. Boston will receive $2,657,589.64 from the State while $10,699,340 will be given to this city by Massachusetts.

Worcester, Massachusetts' second largest city, will pay to the State $819,353 while in turn the State will give Worcester a check for $958,288, or a profit of $138,935.

Springfield is required to pay $752,865 and only will receive $556,214, a gain for the State of $196,650. Lynn's contribution will be $387,477; will receive $717,156. New Bedford pays in $370,037; receives $735,023. Waltham gives $233,180; receives $201,751.

Mental Horizon Seen as Widening

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Atkins Eliot, celebrating half-a-century in the ministry, yesterday told a congregation at the Arlington Street Church that he sees in every direction "a widening of our mental horizon, a utilization of hitherto undiscovered forces, an opening of new vistas to the questing mind of man, with an expansion in the scope of religious life."

Dr. Eliot, minister emeritus of the Arlington Street Church, said that the outstanding change in this half century has been the transition from that "tremendous individualism in which our country was framed, toward collectivism which modern conditions seem to require.

"It has been not only an inevitable, but in the main a constructive change, and beneficial," he declared. "It is a partial putting into effect of the principle that we are all members one of another."

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, present minister of the church, conducted the morning service. He was assisted by the Rev. Augustus M. Lord of Providence, and the Rev. John Carroll Perkins, minister emeritus of King's Chapel.

—KNABE PIANOS—

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Citizenship in U. S. S. R. Renounced by Princess

Princess Marie Gagarine of Russia today renounced that title today and also allegiance to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics when she took the oath in Federal District Court which made her a citizen of the United States.

The Princess, according to the records, was born in St. Petersburg and in 1911 married Prince Michael Gagarine.

Beauties of Needlework on Display

By a Staff Photographer

Ninth Annual Exhibition in Progress at Perkins Hall

Top, Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge of Beacon Street (left) and Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Jamaica Plain, members of the needlework committee of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, discuss a design by Mrs. Charles W. Platt of Philadelphia, at the ninth annual loan exhibition of needlework arranged by the committee, now showing in Perkins Hall and to continue all week. Below (left), a purse done by Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley of Beacon Street and Newburyport, in a lighthouse design executed by Edward Hopper, New England artist, and (right) an unusual cushion worked by Mrs. Moseley.

Old-World Needle Artistry Reflected Here

The industry and artistry of the world-famous Brussels workers in needlepoint, as well as the skill of Flemish tapestry-makers and French needlewomen, are to a gratifying degree reflected in the unusual pieces now on display at the ninth annual loan exhibition arranged by the needlework committee of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which is being shown in Perkins Hall, and will continue all through the week.

The exhibitors are Mrs. Charles W. Platt of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley of Beacon Street, Boston, and Newburyport. Much of Mrs. Platt's work is designed by her, and she has also water colors of Guatemalan flowers, done with future needlework in mind. There are whole chairs in needlepoint, and cushions, bags, rugs, curtains, and smaller pieces done in exquisite colors and craftsmanship in both the needlepoint and needlework.

Mrs. Moseley has some interesting adaptations from old English Jacobean work, which she designed herself, and has made up into draperies in crewel embroidery, with interesting color effects. Her eighteenth century designs also stand out. Mrs. Platt's five altar rail cushions from St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, Pa., in their workmanship and in the consecutive following out of their conception, are a pleasing addition to the show, colorful and exact.

Mrs. Kennard Winsor of Newton is chairman. Included on her committee are Mrs. Rudolph Weld of Brookline and Wareham; Mrs. Samuel Cabot of Jamaica Plain; Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge, Beacon Street; and Mrs. Roger S. Warner, Chestnut Street.

Home and Youth Subject Of Women's Meeting

An American Home and Youth conference will be presented by the division of the American Home, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, on Nov. 16, at the Parker House. Mrs. Arthur G. Fletcher, Chairman, will preside.

Miss Ireene Wicker, "The Singing Lady," popular radio story teller of a Nationwide children's program, will give a number of short sample programs. Discussion of radio programs for children will precede this part of the program. Miss Wicker will open the afternoon session, followed by Marion T. Rudkin, speaking on "Inner Resources."

At the morning session, Mrs. Fletcher will present speakers discussing home appliances and conveniences, vocational guidance, consumer problems and styles.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Popular Italian Songs; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Popular Songs. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Music and Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—News. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

For Tuesday, Nov. 14

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: "Radio Communication," Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Lessons in English; news in Spanish.

Bonded Debt In N. H. Cities And Towns Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—From Jan. 31, 1929, to Jan. 31, 1939, the bonded debt of New Hampshire cities and towns decreased $1,664,000, according to Harold G. Fowler, municipal accountant of the State Commission. This surprising situation exists in spite of the relief burden and works-relief building projects that have been a drain on local finances.

"Our records show that on Jan. 31, 1929, their bonded debt was $12,947,000, or $1,664,000 more than it was last January," declared Mr. Fowler. "Although it sounds almost incredible, it is nevertheless a fact that our cities and towns have actually reduced their bonded debt by more than a million and a half dollars during the last 10 years. They actually paid up a million and a half dollars more of outstanding bonds than the total amount of new bonds issued during this same period, and this was accomplished in the era of PWA when public spending was encouraged through the medium of grants and aid."

While the bonded debt has shown such a marked decrease, tax anticipation notes have swung upwards but tax collections on the books have swung upward, also, to more than offset this gain. Ten years ago the cities and towns of the State reported uncollected taxes of $1,650,000 as compared with approximately twice that amount last January. On top of this there were this year unredeemed taxes amounting to $1,900,000.

The actual cost of local government climbed $2,000,000 over the 10-year period with expenditures now being at the rate of $25,000,000 for the cities and towns of the State. "Ten years ago the total expenditure for relief by cities and towns amounted to $311,000. Last year they spent $1,460,000—an increase of 370 per cent in 10 years."

Age Assistance Ruling by Court

A far-reaching decision regarding age pension payments to persons who later come into possession of large private funds, has been handed down by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The tribunal ruled Friday that a State law providing that "a person, his executor or administrator, shall be liable to any town for expenses incurred by it for his support," did not apply to old-age assistance.

The Court decided that Elizabeth T. Quinn, of Worcester, was not liable to the city, although she received a $7,200 inheritance after the city claimed she received $1,950 in old-age assistance.

Cotton Trade Pay Rise

NORTH GROSVERNORDALE, Conn., Nov. 13 (AP)—A seven per cent wage increase for 2,000 workers on weekly and piece-work pay schedules has been announced by officials of the Grosvernor Dale Company, manufacturers of cotton goods. The wage increase went into effect Nov. 6.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we realize that it's going to be nothing short of wonderful to have the subway down on lower (or is it upper?) Huntington Avenue . . . but the fact that it has held up all traffic, and done away with parking for even a minute or two in front of many of the shops, certainly can't be any too pleasant for the shopkeepers. For it simply means that they lose business while it's all going on. Unless, of course, we're all extremely thoughtful, and phone in orders, or park a little out of our way in order to give our regular shops our customary business.

Service on Flowers Is Quite Handy

We thought of all this when we noticed that The Symphony Flower Shop, at 240 Huntington Avenue has no approach by way of automobile at the moment. To be sure you can still use the sidewalk, but you can't even drive by the place. And inasmuch as this is the time of the year when flowers do so much in the way of brightening up certain spots in the home; it comes at rather a bad time for the shop. So we suggest that, although you may be in the habit of running in and doing your own picking-out, you make use of the telephone and let Mr. Saunders do it all for you. After all, he's been doing it for some time, you know, and he hasn't lost any of his touch with flowers, you know. We saw some of that shiny Silver Dollar, that keeps indefinitely and lightens up dark corners . . . for $2 a bunch. And then of course there are the usual poms for a dollar a bunch. The hugh chrysanthemums are from $3 a dozen up. Depending on just how huge they are, we suppose. Incidentally they're particularly nice to wear at this time of the year with your tweeds. Especially in the morning, when orchids do seem a bit too dressed up. House plants and roses and snapdragons and innumerable flowers will be suggested, and for inside and outside decoration there are always the huckleberry bush leaves (from Oregon, and they're quite different from ours) and red berries mixed in with bayberry leaves and lots of the little bayberries, themselves! The phone number is Kenmore 2067.

Unset Stones For Ring or Pin

Apparently even the so-called new bib-necklaces aren't really new . . . for we saw one that was practically an antique up at Guglielmo Cini's fascinating place at 308 Boylston Street recently. And it was actually the biggest one we've ever seen, with much in the way of fine detail and such as you'll find in the work that this master craftsman puts out himself. He works in gold, silver, platinum, and with diamonds and other precious, and semi-precious stones. If you haven't any old unset stones around the house he has a selection from which you may make a choice for a ring or a pin you've been figuring out for some time. We saw some handmade cuff links that would make an excellent, to say nothing of different, holiday present for your husband with the head of a duck in silver. For $5. We suggest it as the joint gift from little Ella and Horace. Of course there are no end of pieces already made up, and if that big topaz and rhinestone ring at $15 is any criterion, prices are indeed reasonable! And you are invited to browse around at any time.

Hat of Fur Isn't Costly

It's nice to know that if you're looking for a little piece of fox, a dab of mink, or a hunk of Persian lamb,—you don't have to pay a huge price for it and take more than you want. Over in the trimming department in the Annex at Jordan Marsh's you can buy mink tails for only a dollar (you can cluster them or make a pinwheel trimming for a hat out of them), and a silver fox pompon is $2.50. For that matter you can buy a whole yard of narrow mink for $3.50, and little Persian pompons for around $2. And $10 gives you enough fox to fix up a hat, and have it look almost all-fox!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Reggie Childs' Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn': songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Bernard Sullivan, talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Dance Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Talk; music
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	Mayor Edward J. Voke
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!"; John	Political talks
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Ernie Fiorito's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	tra; vocalists	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Wallace Beery in	Red Cross Roll Call:	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	"The Champ"	Sen. Henry C. Lodge	program	Maj. Leonard H. Nason	cal Album"
9:30	Wallace Beery in	"Harvey and Dell"	Alec Templeton Time:	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"The Champ"	Genevieve M. Allen	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	'Gene and Glenn'; songs	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Charles Barnet's Orch.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Undersecretary of State	"G Men in Action"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Sumner Welles	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tenor and orchestra	'Sportoscope'"
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Shopping talk	Rakov's Orchestra	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45	"Musical Clock"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Silver Spurs"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	American School of	"Musical Clock"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Serial drama	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Music Lovers' Club:
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Road of Life"	Milton Kaye, organist	Heinrich Gebhard, pi-
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Ross Trio	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	anist; vocalists
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Tone Tapestries"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orch.	Vocalist; organ
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orch.	Vocalist; organ
2:00	Serial sketch	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	Sport relay	Johnny Hart, songs
2:15	Serial sketch	Women"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Tex and Slim"
2:30	"Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Sport relay	Piano soloist
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Voice and organ	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	Studio program	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Miller's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	John I. Fitzgerald	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Bob Miller's Orchestra	Organ recital
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15	"About Us"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Children's Books"	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Two Keyboards"	"Concertaire"
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Rhythm Time"	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"PWA Accomplishments"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Midstream"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Forecasts; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Sport reports
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	"Let's Dance"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jean Harper, songs
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	Studio speaker	Government talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Vivian Della Chiesa;	Military Digest
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	Antonini's Orchestra	Al Booris's Orch.
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Party"; war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	Robert Benchley; J.	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"	Durante; Hayton Orch.	Sanderson; quiz	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	tonio, director
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists.	Dr. de Roulhac Hamilton	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	tonio, director
10:00	Columbia Salutes	"Gene and Glenn"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Canadiens game	News Service
10:15	Shreveport, La.	"Misprints of 1939"	land; orchestra	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30	Sports; news	"Fun with the Famous";	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Les Concerts Sympho-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	informal interviews	house"; drama; music	niques de Montreal	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bunny Berigan's Orch.	Al Booris's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45	P. Whitman's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Knowledge of China's Plants Brings Radcliffe Girl Honor

A Chinese girl who is studying the plants of her native country, though she is 9,000 miles from home, has just been awarded the George B. Emerson fellowship of the Arnold Arboretum. To Miss Luetta Chen, Radcliffe College graduate student, the award is one more honor in a career which she is just beginning. Miss Chen is the first Oriental woman botanist who has prepared and published technical papers on botany. In coming to Radcliffe to study at the Arboretum for her Ph.D., she has realized an ambition of her college days.

Miss Chen began her studies in the mission schools of her home town, Foochow. There she was given the "American name" of Luetta by a friendly teacher. According to Miss Chen, the first thing for whicch little Chinese boys and girls clamor is "an American name." Her Chinese name was Siu Ying—"Siu" for "beauty (each of the three little girls in the Chen family was given "Siu" as part of her name), and "Ying" for "courage."

On School's Staff

At Hwa Nan College, Miss Chen studied biology. With her A.B. degree came another honor: she was the first Chinese woman to be appointed to the staff of the Anglo-Chinese College, mission high school for boys, during the 50 years of its existence.

Teaching was followed by work and study at the herbarium of Lingnan University in [illegible]. There, her interest in botany led [illegible] the Arboretum in faraway [illegible] chusetts, began. She learned [illegible] the Arboretum herbarium ha[illegible] largest collection of Oriental [illegible] in America, and she sent [illegible] plant specimens from Canton [illegible] identified by the Arboretum, [illegible] since its beginning has been [illegible] for its botanical exploration [illegible] China, Korea, and Japan.

In 1936, a scholarship brought Miss Chen to Oberlin College in Ohio, where she received her master's degree. Her thesis was on the Chinese plant, Bauhinia, whose beautiful reddish-purple blossoms she has seen in abundance in the town and countryside of Foochow.

Articles on Flora

Last year, she began her studies at Radcliffe, working in classrooms, and in the vast reference collection at the Arnold Arboretum. From time to time, she publishes an article on Chinese flora. The George B. Emerson fellowship, which she has just received, is given for the first time this year, in honor of the man who was one of the original trustees of the Arnold estate, and who suggested the idea of the Arboretum.

Miss Chen's studies at Radcliffe, when she has completed them, will help botanists to identify some of the hundreds of plants which grow in China. Eventually, if circumstances permit, she will return to China, to take her place as the only woman among the eminent botanists of her country.

Mayflower Radio Personnel Told

Lawrence Flynn, former employee of the Yankee Network, would be manager of the new Mayflower Broadcasting Corporation's station in Boston, if permission for a wavelength is granted, it was testified at the Federal Communication Commission's hearing on the question here today.

James McMann, who told the trial examiner, George B. Porter, he is treasurer of the concern which seeks the frequency now assigned to station WAAB, said Mr. Flynn was favored for the position.

Mr. McMann said his interest in radio broadcasting had first been aroused by Mr. Flynn's views of the profit possibilities in WAAB.

George R. Dunham of Cambridge was stated to be the president of the Mayflower concern.

Previous hearings on the Mayflower concern's application for the WAAB wavelength have brought several leading political figures to the stand, including former Gov. Charles F. Hurley and former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. Both asserted they had been attacked over WAAB by a station news commentator.

British Vessel Sunk by Torpedo

Torpedoing of an unnamed British vessel that was one of a convoy of 17 craft, en route from the British Isles to Canada and the United States, was disclosed when the Furness Withy liner Nova Scotia arrived at Boston Sunday. The vessel came from Liverpool and called at Halifax and St. John's N. F., before arriving at Boston.

Two British destroyers convoyed the fleet for three days, and as they were about to relinquish their duty, a submarine appeared, members of the crew reported today. All on board the Nova Scotia were ordered to positions previously assigned, lifeboats were swung out, ready to lower quickly, and the vessel immediately took up a zigzag course, while the destroyers dropped depth bombs. Shortly before dawn, one of the fleet was split nearly in halves by a heavy explosion.

'Scouters Dinner' Listed To Be Held on Nov. 18

Gunnar H. Berg, Director of Training for the Boy Scouts of America, will be the speaker at the Boston Council of Boy Scouts' annual Scouters Dinner, Nov. 18 at Wentworth Institute, Boston.

O. A. Kitterman, Scout Executive of Boston Council, announced today that at least 400 will attend the dinner.

Two Shows Opening Tonight, Three Continue—Heifetz Concert

• Muni Play, New Lahr Show Due

With two shows arriving tonight and only one departing, Boston gains one on the dramatic scoreboard for the week. The arrivals are Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo," which brings Paul Muni to the Colonial in a production by the Playwrights' Company; and "'DuBarry Was a Lady," with Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman, coming to the Shubert, in a musical comedy produced by B. G. De Sylva. Both engagements are for two weeks. Both companies are on their way to New York. For both performances the curtain is scheduled to rise at 8:30.

The departing show is the Kern-Hammerstein "Very Warm for May" which left the Colonial Saturday night for New York where it is scheduled for its metropolitan debut on Friday. The intervening days will give opportunity for polishing up any last minute changes.

Continuing are "The Hot Mikado," which tonight swings into the second and final week of its fortnight's engagement at the Boston Opera House; "Personal Appearance," which with Helen Twelvetrees decorating the cast has caught the favor of audiences at the Copley; and "Morning's at Seven," Paul Osborn's new comedy, which is rounding into shape at the Plymouth. After this week the play is scheduled to go to Philadelphia before continuing on to New York.

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Production Details

"Key Largo" should be in first class shape for its engagement here, for it has already had a preliminary tour which began in Indianapolis and has carried through several Middle Western cities. The play is arranged in a prologue, set on a hilltop in Spain, and two acts in Florida. The settings are by Jo Mielziner, and the production has been staged by Guthrie McClintic. Beside Mr. Muni, the cast includes Uta Hagen, Harold Johnsrud, Frederic Tozere, Ralph Theodore, and Jose Ferrer.

"DuBarry Was a Lady" had its premiere in New Haven Thursday night. Its music is by Cole Porter, and the book by Mr. De Sylva and Herbert Fields. Dances have been staged by Robert Alton. Surrounding Mr. Lahr and Miss Merman, is a company that includes Phil Regan, Betty Grable, Mabel Todd, Kay Sutton, Hugh Cameron, Benny Baker, Geraldine Spreckles, Ann Graham, and Tony Romano.

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"Three After Three" Company

Players for "Three After Three," which comes to the Shubert on Nov. 27, beside Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, and Mary Brian, will include Stepin Fetchit, Frances Williams, Art Jarrett, Marty May, Earl Oxford, Bostock and Dudley, the Martins, and Roger Converse.

Miss Simon, who is making her American debut on the stage, has lately returned from Paris, where she has appeared in three films since her departure from Hollywood. Miss Green was seen in Boston in the stage production of "Babes in Arms," after long apprenticeship in the movies. Miss Brian, like her co-stars, is a familiar figure on the screen.

Phyfe

Bert Lahr
In "DuBarry Was a Lady," opening at the Shubert, tonight.

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"Tobacco Road" Background

On its previous visit to Boston, "Tobacco Road"—which returns next Monday to the Plymouth—is credited with five weeks by statisticians of the incoming production. Since 1935, it seems, there have always been from one to three companies on the road.

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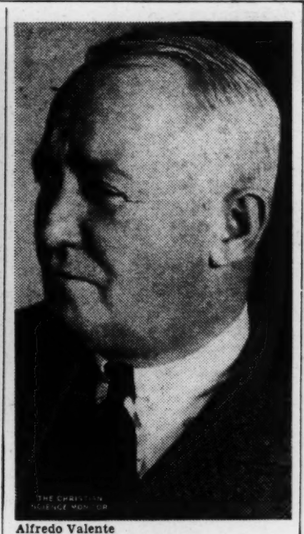
Straw Hat for Winter

Announcement is made by the Straw Hat Players of a series of plays to be given in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, beginning within two weeks. Neither the exact opening date nor the name of the first play is given, but it is said that a new production will be prepared each month.

Mitzi Green
Coming to the Shubert on Nov. 27 in "Three After Three"

Kate McComb
In "Morning's at Seven" continuing at the Plymouth

Paul Muni
He will be seen this evening at the Colonial in "Key Largo."



Alfredo Valente

George M. Cohan
In "Madam, Will You Walk," coming on Nov. 27 to the Colonial Theater.

On Stage and Screen

New York

The Playwrights' dollar-top "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," with Richard Gaines and Joanna Roos, will close Saturday evening, Nov. 25, after 427 performances at the Adelphi Theater. During its six weeks at popular prices the 1939 Pulitzer Prize Play has been seen by some 60,000 persons. Noting that the cost of the play, requiring 11 scene changes and cast of 50, does not warrant its continuation at a dollar-top, the Playwrights' Company says it "has been encouraged by the results of the eight weeks' run, and expects far longer popular engagements in the future with less elaborate productions."

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Scenario for 'Margin'

There is talk that Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers would like Clare Boothe to do a scenario for "Margin for Error," to be filmed at the Astoria Studios, on Long Island. Otto L. Preminger would continue as director and as one of the leading players, and Sam Levene and Edward J. McNamara are also mentioned. Eric von Stroheim, by the way, may play the consul in the pending road tour of "Margin for Error."

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Cohan Premiere

"Madam, Will You Walk," starring George M. Cohan, opens tonight at Ford's Theater, Baltimore, the second Playwrights' Company production of the year. Peggy Conklin, Sara Allgood, and Arthur Kennedy are the featured players. Margaret Webster staged the production, which will have a three weeks' tour before opening at the Plymouth Theater, New York, on Tuesday, Dec. 5.

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Edison Film Started

Production has started at M-G-M on "Young Thomas Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. Fay Bainter, George Bancroft, Virginia Weidler, Eily Malyon, Bobby Jordan, Victor Kilian, and Mitchell Lewis are others in the cast. Norman Taurog is directing. There will be a sequel, "Edison the Man," starring Spencer Tracy.

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Picture Assignments

Gregory Ratoff has been assigned to direct Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress," formerly called, "European Plan." . . . Linda Darnell, who recently completed a co-starring role with Tyrone Power in "Day-Time Wife," has been given another starring assignment in, appropriately enough, "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star." . . . Priscilla Lane is to play the feminine lead in "The Patent Leather Kid," starring George Raft. . . . Wayne Morris has just received a new contract from Warners. . . . M-G-M has acquired motion picture rights to "Countess Maritza," a New York musical hit of days gone by. . . . Nancy Kelly will play the star part in "Public Deb No. 1." . . . John Howard has endowed a chair in the new Rockefeller-endowed drama college at Western Reserve, his alma mater. . . . Vaughan Glaser has been cast in "At Good Old Siwash."

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Novel from Film

Hollywood, which has a greedy appetite for the product of the printed page, is making a slight return. Publishing rights to "Memo to a Movie Producer," being prepared for production by Paramount, have been sold to Duell, Sloane, and Pierce, Inc., New York publishers. Ketti Frings, author of the original story and co-author of the screen play, has been granted a leave of absence to write the novel.

Richard Halliday, head of the Paramount Story Department, can't understand why book publishers haven't thought of this before. Noting that the war has intensified the ever-present search for book material, Mr. Halliday adds that "the files of movie studios are full of stories that might easily be transformed into best sellers. . . . The fact that the public has seen a story on the screen should whet its appetite for a novel based on the same material, just as Hollywood finds that a best-seller makes an ideal basis for a film story.

Concert Calendar

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Concert by E. Power Biggs, organist. 8:15. Nov. 13.

Symphony Hall—Annual Meeting of the Friends of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Koussevitzky will play, and Dorothy Maynor, contralto, will sing. 4. Nov. 14.

Steinert Hall—Recital by Edna Russell, violinist. 8:15. Nov. 14.

Longy School of Music—Open House Concert. Soloists: Raphael Silverman and Everett Helm. 8:15. Nov. 14.

Jordan Hall—Concert by George Copeland, pianist, and Cleora Wood, soprano. 8:30. Nov. 15.

Hotel Vendome — Concert sponsored by The Musical Guild of Boston. Nancy Follett, pianist; Amelia Tataroni, soprano; and Elinore Benedict, cellist. 8. Nov. 15.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8. Nov. 16.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 2:30. Nov. 17.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Nov. 18.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Clara Rabinovitch, pianist, 3. Nov. 18.

Symphony Hall—Concert by Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist and composer. 3:30. Nov. 19.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club—Exhibition of water color paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Nov. 27.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Floral paintings by Elfrida Le Huguet. Through Dec. 15.

Boston Public Library—Making of a motion picture, loaned through the courtesy of the Cleveland Public Library. Nov. 20-Dec. 2.

Giovanni Castano Galleries — Paintings by Rene Joly de Beynoe.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Carroll Bill, pottery by Alice Lawton. Through Nov. 15.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street.—Water colors by Nancy Dyer and H. Anthony Dyer. Through Nov. 18. Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Dec. 2.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by John P. Benson. Through Nov. 18.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings, drawings, woodcarvings by Jon Corbino; pictures by Danton Sawyer. Through Nov. 18.

Institute of Modern Art—Contemporary German Art.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street—Fashions of Yesteryear.

Junior League Gallery—Reproductions of Masters, Old and Modern. Through Nov. 21.

Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge — Paintings by Palestinian artist, Svi Haraby.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue — Paintings by Business Men's Art Club of Boston. Through Nov. 18.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of needlework, decorated boxes and designs by Madame Lesznai. Through Nov. 21.

Twentieth Century Club—Water colors of flowers, landscapes and still life by Mrs. Polly Nordell. Through Nov. 30.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Water colors by Millard Sheets; water colors by Grance Collier. Through Nov. 18.

Symphony Hall—Ballet drawings by Alexander Iacovleff. Through Nov. 18.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain) — Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries.

Fogg Museum of Art—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sunday, 1 to 5. Print Department. Blot drawings by A. Couzens, prints by Picasso and Maillol, contemporary British graphic artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Heifetz and Two Sonatas

Jascha Heifetz, who played in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, accompanied on the piano by Emanuel Bay, began his program with Castelnuovo-Tedesco's "Poem in the Form of a Rondo" which the composer calls "The Lark." Mr. Heifetz plunged into this maze of violin pyrotechnics in a manner which at once set the pace for the remainder of his program. There is, seemingly, nothing in the way of technique which has escaped the composer in the construction of this piece. The player who essays it must be—a Heifetz.

In the Beethoven Sonata No. 1 in D major for violin and pianoforte, which followed, Mr. Heifetz and Mr. Bay gave one of the best exhibitions of ensemble playing heard in Symphony Hall for a long time. They worked another spell with their performance of the Brahms Sonata in A major. The Beethoven was presented by Mr. Heifetz with his customary refinement of tone and beauty of phrasing. At every turn, quality of violin tone was matched by Mr. Bay in a corresponding pianistic quality, especially in the second movement, where the violin offers a variety of tonal moods.

The Brahms opus offered another opportunity for the display of virtuosity, and again violinist and pianist gave a remarkable exhibition of almost faultless coordination. So complete, seemingly, was the understanding between the two, that the listener would have preferred more sonatas by Beethoven and Brahms instead of the Conus Concerto in E minor which stood between the two sonatas—a brilliant if somewhat futile work which Mr. Heifetz tossed off with his usual nonchalance.

With the Brahms sonata, the recital ended so far as this commentator is concerned, although the program listed a Tchaikovsky "Mélodie," a Valse by Godowsky, and a Fantaisie-Orientale by Cyril Scott, announced as a first performance in Boston. We felt that with this group, the artist began the "encore" program, and while Mr. Heifetz lavished the same care upon these lesser numbers as he had upon the greater, we experienced no such enoyment as had come with the performance of the Beethoven and Brahms. Although the audience did not fill the hall, it was of excellent size, as audiences run this year, and it was unmistakably enthusiastic throughout the afternoon.

G. M. S.

Stradivarius Quartet

The next concert of the Stradivarius Quartet will be given in the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 8:15 p. m. The program will be announced later. Owing to the large demand for seats, no more tickets are available.

Goldwyn

Jascha Heifetz
Heard Sunday at Symphony Hall

Plans Ballet Group

Forrest Thornburg, director of the Nashville civic ballet, has returned to Boston to organize the Boston Repertory Ballet. This group will be composed of dancers of Greater Boston who desire to appear in productions. Mr. Thornburg has charge of the dancing schedules at the Sea Pines Camp, Cape Cod, where for several summers he has produced a dance pageant. This season Mr. Thornburg heads the ballet department of the Hans Wiener Studios in the Gainsboro Building.

Rodgers' Ballet, 'Ghost Town'

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — A large audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night saw Richard Rodgers' new ballet "Ghost Town," and liked it enough to give the dancers (and Rodgers) at least 15 recalls at the end.

It is an attempt to satirize gently the old west, the west familiar to Mark Twain, the Mackays, Bret Harte, and so on. That it came off is partly the result of Rodgers' often amusing music, but probably more because Marc Platoff, American dancer, plotted singularly amusing choregraphy for the work.

Platoff, in spite of his mildly Russianized name, was born in Pasadena and learned his art in Seattle. So there is a tang of America in the dancing—so much so that he emerged as the chief figure of the evening without having danced a step.

"Ghost Town" is to have six New York performances, and then go on tour with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, which is entering the last week of its annual New York season. Some 60 towns from coast to coast will have a chance to pass on the Rodgers-Platoff work before spring.

Rodgers is credited with the scenario as well as the music. This begins with a prologue in which a boy and girl, hikers, discover, amid the ruins of a decayed mining town, a garrulous old man who preferred to stick by the town rather than desert his youthful dreams.

The major section of the work explains to the audience how the old man got that way. The story has a good deal of thwarted love in it, and brings in a number of historical personages. Hyde, a "Mormon Apostle"; Jenny Lind, Comstock, "Benicia Boy" Heenan, the poet Swinburne, "the Menken" and even "Mr. Mackay" as a "bonanza king."

Musically the score is not particularly fresh, although it is peppered with bright moments such as the curious and delightful variation on "Last Rose of Summer" danced by Nini Theilade as Jenny Lind. The most amusing dancing of the ballet is done by Ronald Guerard as Hyde. Mia Slavenska is Eilly Orum, and Frederic Franklin is Ralston, the lovers who lost each other when the diggings played out. And the ballet is rich in good small bits.

Water Colors In Providence

Water colors by Walter K. Stephens will be shown at the Providence Art Club through Nov. 19. The young painter was trained at the Rhode Island School of Design. Mr. Stephens shows pictures made during a trip to Mexico, but the exhibition consists for the most part of water colors of Cape Cod and Providence subjects.

Already the painter reveals his choice in American art trends of the day. He leans towards the objective imagery and the special emotional quality of painters like Edward Hopper and Charles Burchfield. Mr. Stephens is studying carefully bits of landscape which include interesting architectural specimens. A cottage or railroad station or lighthouse becomes the focus of interest and the pattern is conceived around it. He is correct in lineaments though not dryly literal. He stresses the lines of design, and sometimes wittily, as in the Victorian houses, emphasizes the frills and excesses of embellishment.

After we have seen a number of pictures we feel rather familiar with the local characteristics. There is something peculiarly true of New England which the artist has derived through continuous study and practice. This feature as commendable. The roving artist in search of novelty and strangeness has not the tenacity to concentrate upon his material, and he rarely captures the peculiar distinctions which lie in the portrayals of Mr. Stephens; something in the light, in the solitude, in the provincial traits of the material. The very ugliness, the very pedestrian character, the dullness itself is interesting, if the proper artist records it in the appropriate idiom.

Outstanding among Mr. Stephens' water colors are "Hog Back Church," "North Truro Station," "Victorian." D. A.

'Swingin' the Dream'

"Swingin' the Dream" has changed its opening date, from Nov. 21 to Nov. 29 . . . Otto L. Preminger, director and leading player of Clare Boothe's "Margin for Error," has taken up his duties as a faculty member of the Yale Drama School . . . John Barrymore has been six months at the Selwyn Theater, Chicago, in "My Dear Children."

Holiday for Miss Hepburn

The Theater Guild announces a holiday for Philip Barry's "The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn, from Dec. 18 through Christmas Day. The play will resume on Tuesday evening, Dec. 26. The cast has been playing continuously since March 28.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES PHILIP BARRY
in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40. Circle 6-6363

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father!'"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
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EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40 — $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"A SMASH HIT!" —WATTS, Her. Trib.
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
A New Comedy
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now On Sale

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THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
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IMPERIAL The., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75
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GARY COOPER
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SHOWING THROUGH WEDNESDAY
William Henry—Judith Barrett in "Television Spy"
Tyrone Power—Myrna Loy in "The Rains Came"

NEW YORK CITY

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LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

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BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Local Football Marching Down Toward Close—Hockey Starts—Crimson Triumphs

Terriers and Eagles Meet For Annual Grid Festival

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Football's short but intensive trail winds down towards its conclusion this Saturday as Harvard takes a breather with New Hampshire before the Yale game, Boston University plays its objective game with Boston College, and Tufts meets Bowdoin in its first traditional game. The second comes one week later with Mass. State at Amherst.

If Harvard had not definitely arrived in its 15-0 victory over the Army last Saturday, the Crimson might have been expected to have some trouble with the Wildcats in their Stadium meeting on the week end. As it is, however, Harvard should be able to polish up what rough spots remain in preparation for its get-together with the Elis here on the 25th.

B. U. vs. B. C.

The B. U.-B. C. game, on the basis of man-power and seasons to date, appears to be all Eagle. Despite the job Coach Pat Hanley has done with his small group of inexperienced players, including their surprise 13-6 victory over a favored University of Cincinnati team last Saturday, the Terriers can hardly hope to match the determined, competent eleven Coach Frank Leahy has molded in his first year at University Heights.

The Eagles went out to Detroit last Saturday, faced a favored team, but battled all the way to earn a 20-13 victory. B. C. scored 10 minutes after play began via the ground route, and added its other two touchdowns on two sensational end-zone snatches of passes by Malden's Charlie O'Rourke.

Quite a bit of local interest in the game this Saturday should result in a large crowd pouring its way into Fenway Park. Both teams were out of town over the week end, and this will be B. U. adherents' last opportunity to see their team this season. The Terriers play their final game on Friday, Dec. 1, under arc lights at Tampa, Fla. B. C. will have two more games to play after the one with B. U.—with Kansas State Nov. 25, and with Holy Cross Dec. 2, both games taking place at Fenway Park.

Hanley vs. Leahy

As the Warner system attempts to prove its superiority over the Notre Dame system—Hanley vs. Leahy—both teams appear in about the same condition, as far as injuries go. Although the Terriers came through the Cincinnati contest unscathed, two of their outstanding operatives, Center Ray Needham and End Jim McDonald, both of whom did not play, appear to be out of the game this Saturday. Johnny Wedemeyer, however, who also missed the game, will probably be back in action.

Boston College was less fortunate in its struggle with Detroit, four men reporting after the game with injuries. Quarterback Henry Toczylowski, one of the key men in Leahy's attack, and George Kerr, outstanding guard, both may not be in the line-up against the Terriers, while Joe Manzo, reserve tackle, and Gene Goodreault, the end who scored one of the Eagles' touchdowns on a pass completion, are out of action temporarily.

Tufts vs. Bowdoin

The Tufts Jumbos, who bowed to New Hampshire and a diminutive 138-pound halfback named Harold Hall by a score of 13-6, may find their hands full when they greet an aroused Bowdoin Polar Bear in the Medford Oval. Bowdoin counted on winning the Maine State title outright last Saturday, but Fred Brice's Maine eleven thought otherwise and upset the favored Brunswick team 12-6. Bowdoin, therefore, backed into a tie with Colby for its fifth year of championship honors in succession. In series games, Bowdoin beat Colby and Bates; Colby beat Maine and Bates; Bates beat Maine; and Maine beat Bowdoin.

The fact that Bowdoin merely tied for the title when it fully thought it would own the championship all by itself may more than offset any letdown it might feel after the State Series. The Polar Bears in five years since Adam Walsh has been at Brunswick have always proved a tough nut for the Jumbos to crack, as the Tufts record of one win and one tie in the five games proves.

Northeastern closed out its most unsuccessful season since its adoption of football in 1931 by dropping another close contest—this time to a heavier Upsala team 22-13. Out of seven games this fall, the Huskies were able to tie only one game, with Tufts 0-0.

Wesleyan Wins

In the Little Three Series, Wesleyan won its first title in six years by turning back Williams 13-0. Two weeks ago the Cardinals defeated Amherst 19-14. At Fenway Park on Saturday, little St. Anselm's from Manchester, N. H., turned magician and thoroughly squelched whatever hopes Catholic University might have had of post-season games by sending it back to Washington, D. C., on the short end of a 39-13 score. Ramblin' Raymie McLean, who scored five touchdowns, led the attack which tumbled Catholic out of the nation's undefeated and untied ranks.

In other New England games, Brown overcame an early 14-0 Yale lead to tie the Elis when the game ended; Dartmouth was taken from its undefeated perch by Princeton 9-7, as was Trinity by Amherst 19-0; Holy Cross defeated Temple 14-0; and University of Connecticut beat Rhode Island State 20-14.

30,000 See Soccer Tie

CARDIFF, Wales, Nov. 13 (AP)—England and Wales drew 1-1 Saturday in an international soccer match. The crowd of 30,000 was the largest to attend a match in the United Kingdom since the outbreak of war.

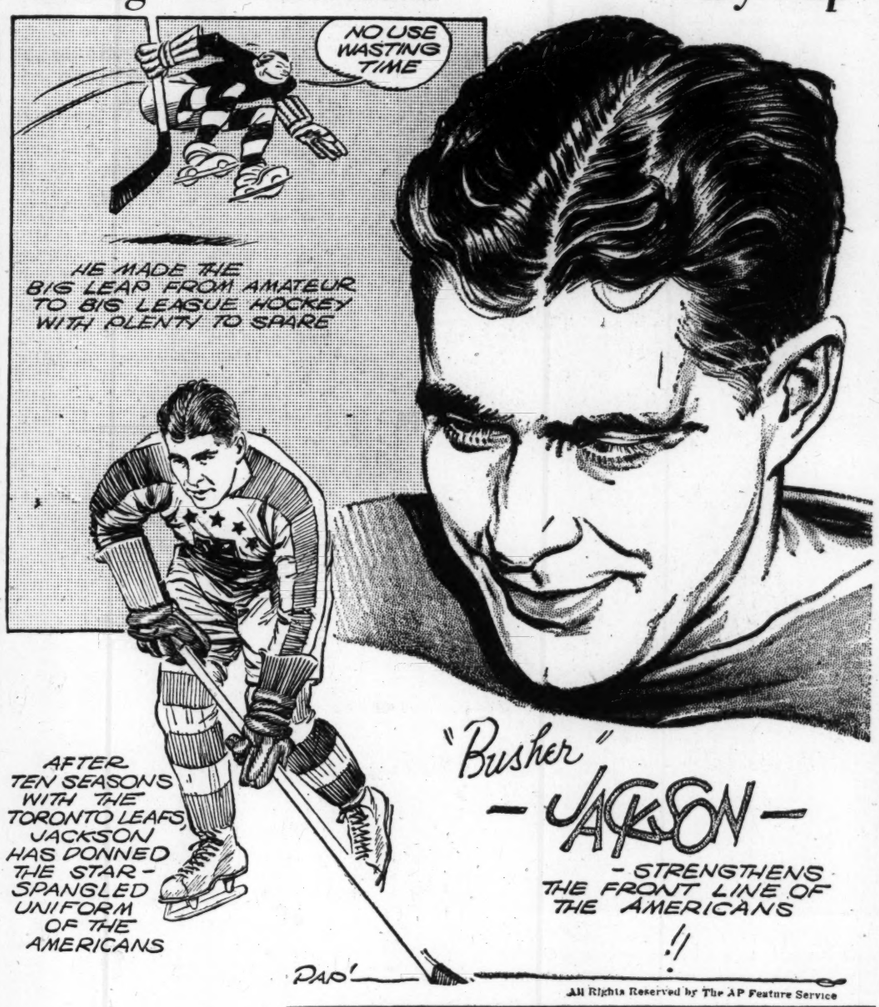
The 47th annual Stamford Yacht Club regatta drew 68 entries.

The BROWN Town Shoe

is Often Needed by the Man who Dresses Correctly

One way of making certain you have the proper shoe for many occasions is to include in your wardrobe a good, brown business oxford to wear with brown, with blue, and with certain mixtures. The shoe merchants whose advertisements are appearing in The Christian Science Monitor are now offering an expertly chosen stock of fall and winter shoes, black and brown, in rugged or dress weights, to suit the occasions the season brings.

Aiding the Americans —By Pap'


NO USE WASTING TIME
HE MADE THE BIG LEAP FROM AMATEUR TO BIG LEAGUE HOCKEY WITH PLENTY TO SPARE
AFTER TEN SEASONS WITH THE TORONTO LEAFS, JACKSON HAS DONNED THE STAR-SPANGLED UNIFORM OF THE AMERICANS
"Busher" —JACKSON— STRENGTHENS THE FRONT LINE OF THE AMERICANS
!!
PAP'

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Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton has radically revised the front line of the New York Americans in an effort to boost his team above fourth place, where they finished last season.

Dutton gave up Sweeney Schriner, his most effective forward, to acquire several players from the Toronto Maple Leafs. Red feels that Doc Romnes, Busher Jackson, and Buss Boll from the Leafs and Jack Tomson and Murray Armstrong from Syracuse will more than make up for Schriner's loss.

Jackson appears to be the one most likely to help the Americans. He has been around for a long time, having joined Toronto in 1929. He came from the Toronto Marlborough team which won the Memorial Cup, junior amateur championship, in 1928.

Jackson joins up with an old Toronto teammate, Charley Conacher, who was with the Detroit Red Wings last season. Conacher, along with Red Horner, also of the Leafs, played together on the Toronto Marlborough team and later with the Leafs.

Dutton is planning to convert Conacher from a forward to a defense man in hopes of bolstering the Americans. Conacher is a big six-footer, weighing over 200 pounds and should be able to fill the role even though he has lost some of his speed. If Conacher comes through in the manner Dutton hopes he will, he can make a real threat of the Americans.

—Pap'

Eastern Teams

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Records of leading Eastern College football teams, including Saturday's games:

Team	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Slippery Rock (Pa.) Teach.	7	0	0	148	20
Duquesne	7	0	0	120	26
New Britain (Conn.) Teach.	6	0	0	163	12
Cornell	6	0	0	136	46
Union (N. Y.)	6	0	1	197	49
Rutgers	6	0	1	129	30
Georgetown	6	0	1	97	22
Swarthmore	5	0	1	82	36
Canisius	3	0	1	43	0
Scranton	5	0	2	110	20
Bergen Junior	2	0	3	53	26
Catholic	6	1	0	161	59
Holy Cross	6	1	0	155	33
Boston College	6	1	0	145	33
Princeton	5	1	0	91	58
Dartmouth	5	1	1	145	24
Pennsylvania	4	2	0	53	52
Army	3	2	1	92	81
Brown	3	3	1	134	91
Harvard	3	3	0	109	47
Columbia	2	3	1	72	63
Yale	2	3	1	51	102
Navy	2	4	1	78	79
Penn State	4	1	1	90	63
Pittsburgh	5	2	0	106	74
New York Univ.	5	2	0	98	53
Washingt'n & Jefferson	5	2	0	84	67
Fordham	4	2	0	93	41
Villanova	4	2	0	90	49
Manhattan	4	2	0	58	42
Carnegie Tech.	3	3	0	68	19
George Washington	2	3	0	44	40
West Virginia	2	4	1	64	68
Colgate	2	4	0	66	85
Bucknell	2	4	0	57	53
Lafayette	2	5	0	85	54
Lehigh	2	5	0	68	132
Temple	2	5	0	38	66
Syracuse	1	3	2	46	85
Colby	5	1	1	94	50
Trinity	4	1	1	109	52
Bowdoin	4	1	1	57	33
Wesleyan	5	2	0	131	65
Maine	5	2	0	105	26
Connecticut	5	2	0	99	56
Boston Univ.	4	2	0	65	61
Norwich	4	2	1	84	55
Springfield	4	2	1	64	25
St. Anselm's	3	2	0	114	55
Amherst	4	3	0	124	53
Bates	4	3	0	58	62
Middlebury	3	3	1	59	71
Worcester Tech	2	2	2	44	38
Rhode Island	3	4	1	91	107
New Hampshire	3	4	0	71	80
Lowell Textile	3	4	0	56	110
Providence	3	4	0	47	78
Am. International	3	4	0	41	54
Vermont	2	3	2	38	60
Tufts	2	3	1	47	107
Mass. State	1	4	1	47	62
Williams	1	5	1	45	93
Arnold	1	6	0	52	166
Northeastern	0	6	1	52	109
Coast Guard	0	7	0	34	95

Western Ontario Wins

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 13 (CP)—University of Western Ontario defeated Queen's University of Kingston 13-3 Saturday to win the Canadian Intercollegiate Union football title and end their season undefeated and untied.

John Bromwich of Australia swings his tennis racket with both hands.

Another Di Maggio Comes East

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Red Sox have bought Dominic Di Maggio from the San Francisco Seals, Boston, no doubt, would like an introduction to the baby of baseball's most famous family.

Unlike many brothers or sons of prominent or once-prominent big leaguers, young Dominic has not coasted along in the profession on another's reputation. Of course, it can be said that Dom might not have been recognized in the first place, or had the inspiration to play baseball, if Yankee Joe had not been a star. But since his first tryout in the Pacific Coast League back in 1937, the youngster has rapidly built up a reputation of his own.

Started in 1937

Big Joe took his kid brother by the hand to training camp in '37, and although the protege showed barely enough to survive the rookie cut, he was trusted in center field when the regular season opened. Charley Graham, President of the Seals, stayed confidently with the boy despite negative talk from several self-appointed experts.

Through much of the 1937 campaign, Dominic batted under .300, once slumping to .260. But when the final figures were tabulated he had rallied to .306 and the job was his again in '38. Developing into a really fine defensive outfielder, with an arm that brought back fond memories of brother Joe in the Coast League, Dom hit .307 during his second year.

Second in Batting

It was on the strength of his sensational 1939 record, however, that Eddie Collins closed the deal with the Seals. Getting off to a great start in the spring and escaping injury, Dom batted second in the league at .361, topping the circuit with 237 hits, and 164 runs scored. He also was second in stolen bases with 37, second in triples with 18, third in two-base hits with 48, and he managed 14 homers. Defensively he was immense. His 27 assists were within five of Joe's best Coast League record. Dallessandro, former Red Sox outfielder who led the circuit in batting, was seven percentage points in front of baby Di Mag.

Young Dominic's name was under discussion in big league circles in the fall of 1937. After completing his freshman year with San Francisco, he came East to watch Joe in the World Series. At that time few critics thought Dom would ever reach the majors. He didn't look like a ball player, sitting there in a front-row box at Yankee Stadium wearing glasses. His size, too, seemed against him. They said: "Just another minor leaguer." But Dom has come a long way since that fall. Like brothers Joe and Vince, he is a whiz defensively. Unlike Vince, however, he comes to the majors with a respectable batting average.

What the Red Sox plan to do with their latest purchase is an interesting topic for the Hot Stove League. The decision, as usual, rests entirely with Joe Cronin. Whether Joe will groom him to eventually replace Doc Cramer, or whether the club is planning to dispose of either Cramer or Joe Vosmik, is not known at this time. The rookie may stay around in a reserve role. If he wins over a regular berth in the Red Sox garden, he figures to be a magnet at Fenway Park. The name Di Maggio is magic in baseball.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Hub's diamond writers may vote to bring Dominic on for their annual dinner in January. Ted Williams, another Californian, is fairly certain to be one of the honored guests.

♦ ♦ ♦

In an August game against Hollywood, Dom had four assists. Twice he turned fly balls into double plays. Frenchy Uhalt, perhaps the fastest man in the league, was caught at the plate trying to score from second base on a single.

♦ ♦ ♦

Young Di Mag's scholarly appearance won him the title: "Little Professor." Now if he can join Cronin and help teach those Yankees a lesson.

♦ ♦ ♦

The rookie is a graduate of Galilea High School in 'Frisco.

♦ ♦ ♦

Incidentally, he bats and throws right-handed, in case the American League is interested.

2 Teams Throw 76 Passes

ABILENE, Texas, Nov. 13 (AP)—Hardin-Simmons and West Texas State football teams threw 76 passes. Now Herchel Schooley, Hardin-Simmons publicity director, says he can't find this ever was surpassed.

Hardin-Simmons won 18-13. Foster Watkins of West Texas pitched 37 passes, including two for touchdowns, while Owen Goodnight and L. B. Russell of the Cowboys completed 19 out of 39.

All five touchdowns were directly the result of passes.

Bruins Call Shore Back For Hawks

Off to a rather shaky start, the Boston Bruins return to home ice tomorrow night in an attempt to score their first league victory with the Chicago Black Hawks the opponents, and Eddie Shore billed to appear in the line-up.

The Bruins lost to Toronto in the opening game 5-0 and last night they failed to beat their ex-goalie, Tiny Thompson, more than once, while the Detroiters tallied twice. Since the first game with the Leafs the Bruins have lost Johnny Crawford, defenseman. They were not expected to use Shore at least until Dec. 15, but the situation is a bit desperate.

Certainly Shore's feelings must be somewhat divided at this point. He owns the Springfield sextet in the International-American Hockey League and would like to play there. The Bruins will not release him however, and have him tied to a contract to play home games with Boston after Dec. 15 and through the play-offs, It could be, that since the Bruins will not let him play for his own team, he is not much concerned about the present frantic dilemma of the Bruins.

The visiting Chicago Black Hawks are managed by Paul Thompson, who has retired from active play to bench managing. They won their opening game from Detroit, lost to Canadiens, and last night they toppled the New York Americans. While the Hawks should be greatly improved from last season they are not rated a contending club yet.

Among the newcomers to the Chicago line-up will be two ex-Rangers, George Allen and Bill Carse, forwards. Des Smith, former Canadien defenseman, Les Cunningham, Phil Hergesheimer, Ab Demarco, up from the International-American League, and Doug Bentley, a young Saskatoon star, Thompson picked up while scouting amateurs last spring are new faces.

Apparently Manager Thompson has the team steadied again after its 8-2 rout from the Canadiens. They seem to play all right on the home rink, having downed both Detroit and Americans there. Tomorrow night's game here with the Bruins will be their second road game. W. M.

Canadian Football

By the Canadian Press

Intercollegiate Union

McGill 7, University of Toronto 19.
Univ. of Western Ontario 13, Queen's 8.

Interprovincial Union

Argos 6, Montreal Royals 6 (tie).
Ottawa 25, Hamilton 7.

Ontario Rugby Football Union

Toronto Balmy Beach 3, Sarnia 7.
Peterborough 1, Montreal Westmounts 20.

Golf From a Tree

GEELONG, Australia (AP)—When his partner's drive lodged in the fork of a tree, A. H. McLean, playing in a mixed foursome here, climbed to a bough and with a successful shot hit the ball about 70 yards.

Reds Get Mann

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13 (AP)—The Rhode Island Reds of the International-American Hockey League last night announced the acquisition of Normie Mann from the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Gets His Chance at Fenway

Wide World

Dominic Di Maggio

When the Red Sox report for spring training at Sarasota in March, this former San Francisco star will be an outfield candidate. He was the most valuable player in the Pacific Coast League last year.

Harvard Attack Functions But Too Late in Season

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You have often heard it said that when the Harlow system of attack really functions it is something beautiful to watch.

In the second half of the Army game Saturday, the Harvard sophomore eleven reached a stage of precision and timing and the gridiron fan and critic saw something. They watched Harvard riddle a rugged team of better players by finesse. The final score of 15 to 0 was earned without a shadow of doubt.

Unfortunately the victory arrived almost too late. Harvard went down to defeat at the hands of Penn, Dartmouth, and Princeton earlier in the season and now has only two games remaining. New Hampshire this week and Yale the week after. New Hampshire belongs in the small college class and the Eli are floundering.

Harvard Not Too High

Naturally Harvard is not too high on the victory of Saturday, for it is an acknowledged fact that the Army team was not comparable to those Army teams of the past. The Cadets have yet to win a major game this season and, with only a game against Penn State and Navy remaining, they have little chance for salvage.

Since his arrival at Harvard, Dick Harlow has been reluctant to force sophomores into the varsity line-up. He teaches a system of offense that requires minute detail for success, and sophomores cannot pick up the needed timing and precision quickly enough. The team as it played Saturday showed that it had grasped the essentials, but the early season defeats could not be avoided.

It took Harvard a long time in this game to find itself. All through the first half the Cadets looked like the winning team. The Harvards showed that they knew how to handle the Army offense, and several of the Army gains were due to sloppy Harvard tackling. On at least two occasions Dubuisson broke away for gains; but only after he had broken away from Crimson tacklers behind the line of scrimmage. Had Harvard been tackling properly, Army would have been piled up pretty sadly.

Although the Cadet line had experience and depth on the Harvard forward line, they looked foolish against the Crimson deception, blocking, and trapping throughout the second half. Charley Spreyer, Harvard sophomore tailback, called his plays smartly, and even Capt. Harry Stella, Army all-America candidate at tackle, ran into the traps only to be flattened and watch ball carriers run by him time and again.

Varying Defenses

Harvard used a five, six- and seven-man line, with Bill Coleman calling the defense formations. Sometimes, before the ball was snapped, they would drop out of a seven and form a pass defense with a five-man line and three backers-up. They knew the Army plays so well that Art Frontczak, fast bucking back of Army, ran into a pile-up practically every time he carried. Dubuisson was the only Army ball carrier of note for his side and largely because of his individual elusiveness rather than mode of attack.

Why Army did not profit from the experience of Penn, Dartmouth, and Princeton in utilizing a varying defense against Harvard is beyond understanding. The Cadets used a 6-2-2-1 and 6-3-2 defense all afternoon, despite the fact that Harvard gained so easily. During the first half the Crimson players were not clicking smoothly and only the Army aggressiveness piled up the plays.

Spreyer Is Smart

Beginning the second half, however, the Crimson offense reached its timing and blockers began clearing paths that any ball carrier could walk through. Spreyer made good use of attack by mixing up plays, never allowing Army to properly get set or be sure of what was coming.

It was the first victory for Harvard over Army in the present Stadium. . . . It was also the first shutout for the Crimson over the Cadets since 1910 . . . Harvard tackles played wide against the Army strong side attack and sifted through to halt the ball carrier from behind several times . . . Army had no check play with which to offset . . . Power plays such as Army utilized all day are quite useless against a smart defense . . . All that is left to climax this peculiar Ivy League season is for Dartmouth to beat Cornell, Yale to beat Princeton, and Harvard to beat Yale.

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics Open Home Season

With two games having been played on Boston ice, the Olympics have really begun their season of competition in the Provincial Hockey League. Saturday night they played the Quebec Beavers, a new team in the circuit, at the Arena and won 5-4, but last night they dropped the return engagement at the Garden 6-1.

As the locals have already won one game in Canada this season, for which they receive double points, or four per game, the Olympics are well up in the young race with six points. Last year it took them 16 games to earn the same number of points.

Need Third Line

In their two games over the week end, the O's showed they have excellent chances to move up from the cellar position they occupied last year, despite their need for conditioning work. Their crying needs are a third line and improvement in the defense. Two young defensemen, Jim Feeley and Bob Egelhoff, impressed with their work at the points, while Ty Anderson, a newcomer from Swampscott, showed he had played hockey before.

The Olympics will continue their early-morning practice sessions in preparation for a two-game series with another league newcomer, Verdun. Both games will be played at the Arena, the first Saturday evening, and the second Sunday afternoon.

♦ ♦ ♦

The eyes of the professional golfing set in the United States were turned towards Chicago today where the annual P. G. A. meeting was scheduled to be held. Main interest in the meeting was centered in whether any split in the ranks would be forthcoming because of the Denny Shute incident last summer. Denny, it will be remembered, failed to pay his dues on time, and many of the outstanding pros threatened to strike if Shute as a consequence was barred from the national P. G. A. tournament. Since President George Jacobus recently declared he would not be a candidate for re-election, interest in his successor lies between Ed Dudley of Philadelphia, a vice-president, and Tom Walsh, national secretary. Dudley belongs to the playing pros' group which backed Shute, while Walsh favored barring Denny. The meeting is due to last four days.

Wesleyan freshmen followed the example of the varsity by winning the Little Three championship Saturday when they defeated the Williams freshmen 9-0.

♦ ♦ ♦

The University of Maine was favored to retain its New England intercollegiate cross-country championship which was to be held at Franklin Park this afternoon. Don Smith, Maine captain, was out to win his third New England race and was given excellent chances of so doing. Tufts, Connecticut State, and Boston University were institutions rated as possible upsetters of Maine's hopes. Other colleges entered included M. I. T., Northeastern, Rhode Island State, Springfield, New Hampshire, Mass. State, Bowdoin, Colby, and Bates.

♦ ♦ ♦

Coach Waylie Vaughan has announced he will call his B. U. hockey squad together for its first meeting tomorrow afternoon and make plans for the first practice at the Arena Wednesday morning. Hopes are bright that the Terriers will retain their New England Intercollegiate Hockey League championship, as Vaughan expects to be able to work with a veteran team bolstered with many newcomers of promise from the freshmen of last year.

♦ ♦ ♦

Skippers from M. I. T. won their annual quadrangular regatta on the Charles River Basin from Harvard, Dartmouth, and Brown yesterday, when Jerry Coe, Dean Lewis, and Hans Ashaffenburg scored 156 points to 107 for the Indians, 105 for the Crimson, and 93 for the Bears. Coe, Tech's sophomore pilot, won individual honors with 63 points. G. C.

Hammerstrom of Union Leads

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—An unsuccessful venture into mid-western territory cost Bill Sheridan, fleet halfback of Clarion (Pa.) Teachers the Eastern football scoring lead last week.

Sheridan, as usual, was his team's whole attack, but Clarion took a 26-7 licking from Hiram of Ohio. The seven points brought Sheridan's total to 81 for seven games this season. Meanwhile Capt. Sam Hammerstrom, Union College's plunging fullback, scored 27 points against Rochester and climbed to first place with an 86 point total.

The day's outstanding scoring star, however, was rambling Ray McLean of St. Anselm's, the little New England team that knocked Catholic University out of the unbeaten ranks. McLean scored five of his team's six touchdowns and jumped into fourth place in the Eastern rankings with 55 points, five less than Walt Willson of West Liberty in West Virginia.

Records of the leading scorers, including Saturday's games:

Player, College	Pos	G	Td	PA	FG	TP
Hammerstrom, Union	FB	7	13	0	0	86
Sheridan, Clarion (Pa.)	HB	7	12	9	0	81
Willson, West Liberty	HB	8	10	0	0	60
McLean, St. Anselm's	QB	5	9	1	0	55
Abbruzzi, Rhode Island	HB	8	0	0	0	54
Shako, Rensselaer	FB	7	9	0	0	54
Kaufmann, Slippery R.	HB	7	8	0	0	48
Gauntlett, Westchester	HB	8	8	0	0	48
Hathaway, Cortland (N. Y.) Norm.	HB	7	7	0	1	45
Hutchinson, Dartm'th	HB	7	6	7	0	43
Ananis, Boston College	HB	7	7	0	0	42
Pirman, Amherst	FB	7	7	0	0	42
Elkins, Marshall	FB	8	7	0	0	42
Domina, Norwich	HB	4	5	4	1	40
Sarver, Bluefield	HB	8	6	1	0	37
Krieger, Dartmouth	E	7	6	0	0	36
Cassiano, Pittsburgh	HB	7	6	0	0	36
Osmanski, Holy Cross	HB	7	6	0	0	36
Tranavitch, Rutgers	HB	7	6	0	0	36
Blood, Amherst	HB	7	6	0	0	36
Stearns, Maine	E	7	6	0	0	36
Eberle, Swarthmore	HB	6	6	0	0	36
Morlock, Marshall	HB	8	6	0	0	36
Shoemaker, Gettysburg	FB	7	6	0	0	36
Kearns, E. Stroudsburg Teach.	HB	7	6	0	0	36
Laposki, Westminster	HB	7	5	3	0	33
Dutkowski, Alfred	FB	7	5	1	0	31
Johnson, Middlebury	HB	7	5	1	0	31
Smith, Morris Harvey	HB	8	4	7	0	31

Center of College Football Power Moves to the Midlands Over the Week End

Oklahoma and Missouri In the Leading Roles

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—It appears likely that more things will be settled definitely about college football teams next Saturday than on any one day all this season.

The center of football power, which has been moving steadily southward this year, shifted suddenly toward the midlands last week end with Oklahoma and Missouri in the leading roles. Decisive games in all quarters this week should either give some definite sign as to where that center will wind up or at least show which teams will have a hand in the final decision.

The elimination of Notre Dame and Catholic University from the unbeaten and untied list were only incidents in the shift of power, which saw Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Ohio State, Georgia Tech, Clemson and Santa Clara move up to threaten the powers that be.

Did Trick Again

It was Iowa, which stopped a great Irish winning streak back in 1921, that did the trick again Saturday by a 7-to-6 count as Nile Kinnick put on a great show in his fifth consecutive 60-minute game. Catholic U. was a real upset victim, losing 39-13 to little St. Anselm's.

These defeats reduced the list of unbeaten and untied leaders to Cornell, Duquesne, Texas A. and M., and Tennessee, with San Jose State of California, winner of 10 straight, and Colorado Mines thrown in for good measure. Tied but undefeated are Georgetown, Rutgers, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Tulane, Richmond, Southern California and U. C. L. A. They're mostly looking better with every game, but so are a lot of once-beaten teams. Duke, Mississippi, Baylor and even Southern Methodist might be added to this list, although they didn't prove it last week.

This week's programs of decisive battles in various sections shapes up, briefly, something like this:

Cornell vs. Dartmouth

East: Cornell-Dartmouth is this week's biggest eastern game by all odds. Cornell, sharing with Duquesne the unbeaten-untied ranking in the East, hasn't added to its stature much in two successive close calls. The Big Red team just did skim by Colgate, 14-12, after belting the Red Raiders all over the lot in the first half. Dartmouth took its first defeat, 9-7, at Princeton's hands. Both are aiming to come back to the "Ivy League" title and as natural rivals will have a double incentive. Duquesne takes the week off after its 7-0 win over North Carolina State at Raleigh.

Georgetown, seeking its second-straight undefeated season, follows its 20-0 win over Maryland with an encounter with deflated New York University, 20-7 victim of Missouri. Holy Cross, like Boston College back among the eastern leaders despite an early-season intersectional loss, whipped Temple 14-0 and faces Carnegie Tech, 6-0 victim of Pitt. Army, routed 15-0 by Harvard, plays Penn State.

The Princeton-Yale rivalry, oldest continuous series in football, takes its usual leading spot even though the Elis were only good enough to tie Brown 14-14.

Columbia vs. Tulane

In the intersectional line, Pitt takes on Nebraska; Pennsylvania, 10-0 upset victim of Penn State, meets Michigan. Fordham, 13-0 winner over Indiana, has its annual tussle with St. Mary's; Columbia, which beat Navy 19-13, bumps into the mighty Tulane team which defeated Alabama 13-0.

South: If the Southern Conference title isn't decided by this week's Duke-North Carolina game, it probably never will be, for Clemson and Richmond both have chances to tie the survivor. Though Duke was beaten by Pitt and Carolina tied by Tulane, they have clean records in the Conference. The Blue Devils warmed up for the crucial contest by beating Virginia Military 20-7 while the Tar Heels whipped Davidson 32-0.

Clemson, 20-7 winner over Wake Forest, takes on Southwestern of Tennessee in a breather while Richmond, after stopping Virginia Tech 13-0, meets Hampden-Sydney. Only other Conference games are Maryland-V. M. I. and North Carolina State-Furman.

Southeastern Games

Tennessee, whose biggest gun, George Cafego, was hurt in a 34-0 rout of the Citadel, returns to Southeastern Conference competition against Vanderbilt, which finally broke into the winning column by beating Sewanee 25-7. Georgia Tech, which moved into a tie for the Conference lead with Tennessee and Tulane by beating Kentucky 13-6, encounters the tough Alabama team and Auburn, 10-9 intersectional winner over Villanova, meets Louisiana State in other Conference tilts.

Mid-west: The week's gridiron "natural" is Oklahoma vs. Missouri, the game that likely will settle the Big Six championship and bring the winner a flock of Bowl invitations. The Sooners, tied only by Southern Methodist, conquered Kansas State 13-10 last week to tie Missouri for the Conference lead. They're rated about even despite Missouri's early-season loss to Ohio State, and if Oklahoma isn't one of the best teams in the country it's up to passing Paul Christman and his Tigers to prove it. Kansas State-Iowa State is the other Conference pairing while Kansas plays George Washington.

Big Ten Title

There's no way of deciding the Big Ten title without considering Ohio State, which had only a light workout in beating Chicago 61-0. The Buckeyes' next opponent is Illinois, whose Jimmy Smith led the way to a 7-0 victory over Wisconsin. Iowa, very much in the picture after that Notre Dame victory, meets Minnesota, which recovered its old-time form to wallop Michigan 20-7. Notre Dame, hardly disgraced, starts its comeback against Northwestern, 3-0 victim of Purdue.

Southwest: The Southwest Conference had its "biggest" game with Texas A. and M. edging out Southern Methodist 6-2 in a rain-drencher thriller. From here in the Aggies shouldn't have many troubles although Rice, often beaten and held to a 12-12 tie by Arkansas, is in a good spot to spring an upset Saturday. S. M. U., still rated next-best in the loop, plays Arkansas at Fayetteville Friday while Baylor, second in the standing after its 20-0 win over Texas, plays Centenary in a non-Conference game. Texas plays Texas Christian, 16-0 winner over Tulsa. The southwest's leading intersectional game pits Texas Tech, which played a scoreless tie with Centenary, against Marquette, 21-2 winner over Iowa State.

Pacific Coast: Southern California forged to the front in the Pacific Coast Conference by whipping Stanford 33-0 while U. C. L. A. was idle. This week it's the Uclans' turn to show their strength as they play Santa Clara, which beat Michigan State 6-0 for its third-straight major victory. U. S. C. is rated by far the stronger of those two title contenders but it won't be proved until they meet Dec. 9. Meanwhile third-place Oregon State, which beat Oregon 19-14, faces California, beaten by Washington 13-6 for its fourth Conference defeat and Washington State meets Stanford.

Rocky Mountain: They're still waiting for the Colorado-Denver game to decide the Big Seven crown and things are getting more confused. Colorado's next opponent is Brigham Young, which played a 9-9 tie with Utah State, and Denver plays an outsider, Idaho. Utah State meets much-beaten Wyoming, and Utah, after whipping Hawaii 34-19, meets Colorado State, 13-6 victim of Denver.

Colorado Mines, winner of the Rocky Mountain Conference, plays Kearney (Neb.) Teachers.

Peden Team Takes Six-Day Bike Race

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—William "Torchy" Peden and his not-so-little brother, Douglas, husky Canadians from Victoria, B. C., headed for New York yesterday after winning Chicago's 42nd international six-day bicycle race which ended at midnight Saturday in the Chicago Stadium.

Three teams finished in a tie for mileage with the Chicago team of Cecil Yates and Jerry Rodman winding up second on points. The riding Pedens snatched their victory in the final hour of racing when they lapped the field.

"Torchy" and his brother, along with the other riders, will compete in a five-day race starting in New York's Madison Square Garden on Nov. 20. The race was reduced from a six to a five-day event for the first time in 45 years because of a previous booking of a hockey game in the Garden.

Two new foreign teams will compete in the New York race. They are Cor Wals and Pete Van Vliet of Holland, the latter having twice won the sprint championship of the world. The other foreign team will be composed of a pair of Italians, Giuseppe Olmo and Edoardo Severgini.

Torchy Peden's victory Saturday was his 34th, far more than any other rider in modern six-day racing. He and his brother have won six races as a team.

'All Tickets Sold'

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 13 (AP)—Although all tickets for the Duke-North Carolina football game Saturday have been sold since Nov. 1, advertisements of the game appeared in State newspapers today.

But the ads didn't urge people to attend—they urged them to stay home.

"All tickets sold," the ads read. "It is requested that only those who now have tickets plan to attend the game. No standing room tickets will be sold."

A crowd of approximately 52,000 is expected.

Southwest Conference

DALLAS, Nov. 13 (AP)—Southwest Conference football standings:

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	Op	Pct.
Texas A. & M.	4	0	0	72	8	1.000
Baylor U.	3	1	0	66	27	.750
Sou. Methodist	1	1	0	12	6	.500
U. of Texas	2	2	0	40	55	.500
U. of Arkansas	1	3	1	46	85	.300
Rice Institute	0	1	1	24	38	.250
Texas Christian	0	3	0	19	61	.000

(Ties counted as half game won and half game lost).

Missouri Valley

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 13 (AP)—Missouri Valley Conference football standings:

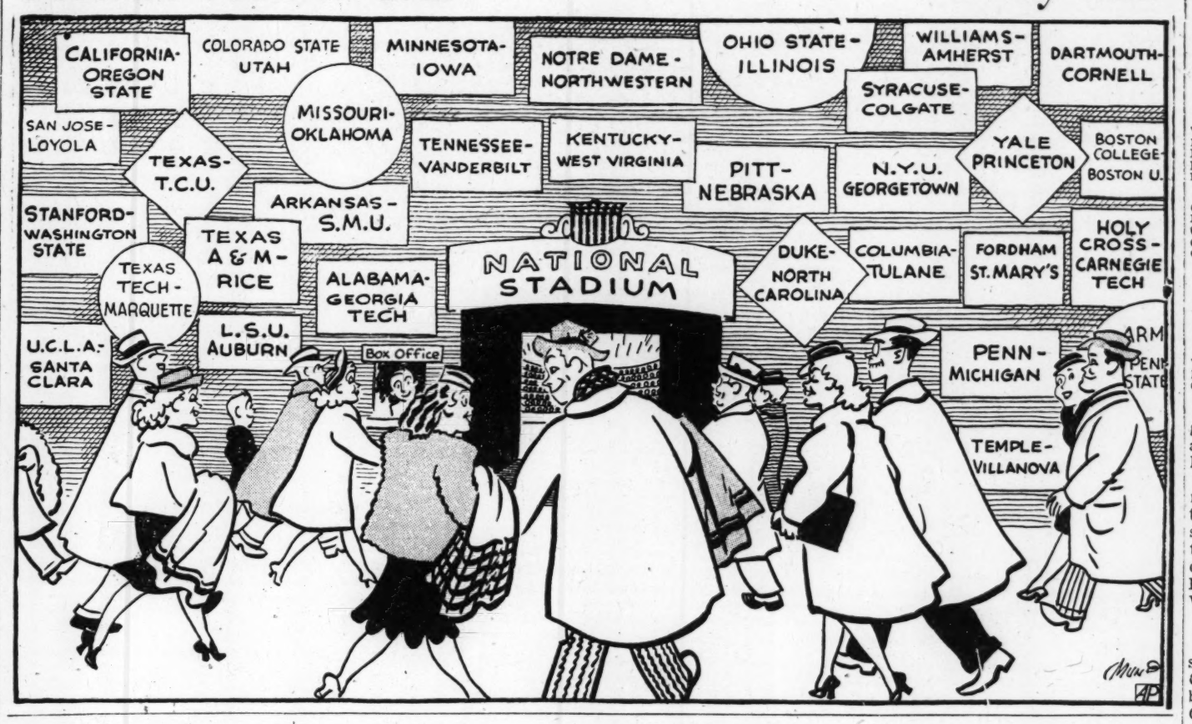
	W	L	Points For	Agst
Washington	2	1	69	38
Drake	3	1	32	14
Oklahoma A. & M.	2	1	36	20
Tulsa	1	1	28	23
St. Louis	1	1	21	26
Washburn	1	2	39	67
Creighton	1	3	47	84

Exeter 12, Andover 6

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 13 (AP)—Phillips Exeter Academy downed Phillips Andover Academy, 12-6, Saturday in the 59th annual game between those traditional prep-school rivals.

Youth now rules in swimming.

Football Coast to Coast —By Mun



Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Led by Dutch Clark, who scored 18 points, Detroit Lions defeated New York Giants 38-0 for worst setback in club's history.

Five Years Ago

Lester Stoefen, third ranking U. S. player, turned pro to join doubles partner George Lott for tour with Tilden and Vines.

Berwanger Stars In Rugby Contest

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Larry Kelley and Jay Berwanger, a pair of All-America football stars of a few years ago, met yesterday on the rugby field, Berwanger's Chicago team carrying away a 24-to-9 victory over a New York team before 10,000 spectators in Soldier Field.

Kelley distinguished himself by none of the sensational grid tactics which marked his college career at Yale, but Berwanger was the hub of the Chicagoans' attack.

Berwanger registered three tries which gave him high honors with nine points. Alex Crawford, player-coach converted one kick for two points, and Bob Childs, former Yale gridder, added a try and a dropkick for seven points. The other six points were scored by Charles Hamilton, erstwhile Lehigh player.

For the invaders, Woolsey Wheeler, another Yale alumnus, was easily the standout, collecting a try and a dropkick for seven of the team's nine points.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Paul Christman, Missouri—He scored two touchdowns and passed to another in an amazing one-man show as the Tigers defeated N. Y. U., 20-7.

Len Eshmont, Fordham—Ran 74 yards for one touchdown and outgained the entire Indiana team from scrimmage to lead the Rams to 13-0 win over the Hoosiers.

Harvey Johnson, Mississippi State—His sensational long runs set up the scoring plays as L. S. U. fell, 15-12.

George Cafego, Tennessee—In the seven minutes he played before he was hurt, he gained 87 yards in five tries—or 14 more than the Citadel's backfield could do all day as Tennessee won, 34-0.

Banks McFadden, Clemson—The brightest star in Clemson's Southern Conference win over Wake Forest, 20-7.

Nile Kinnick, Iowa—He scored the touchdown and then dropkicked the extra point in Iowa's amazing 7-6 win over Notre Dame.

Mike Byelene, Purdue—He led his team to an upset 3-0 win over Northwestern.

Bob Kellogg, Tulane—His work was a vital factor in the 13-0 win over Alabama.

Beryl Clark, Oklahoma—He was the lad Kansas State couldn't stop as the Sooners won, 13-0.

John Kimbrough, Texas Aggies—He kept the Aggies in the ranks of the nation's unbeaten and untied teams by scoring the touchdown that beat S. M. U., 6-2.

Grenville Landsell, U. S. C.—Ace of the Trojans' 33-0 win over Stanford.

Lloyd Madden, Colorado Mines—Scored six touchdowns as Miners won Rocky Mountain Conference title in 71-7 rout of Western State.

Western Conference

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Standings of the Western Conference football race:

Team	W	L	T	Pts For	Agst
Ohio State	4	0	0	121	20
Iowa	3	1	0	62	60
Northwestern	3	2	0	40	30
Michigan	2	2	0	126	43
Indiana	2	2	0	50	62
Illinois	2	2	0	29	27
Purdue	1	1	1	16	17
Minnesota	1	2	1	60	57
Chicago	0	2	0	0	146
Wisconsin	0	4	0	20	53

(Tie games do not count in the standings.)

Irish Football League

By the Associated Press

Ards 3, Cliftonville 1.
Celtic 4, Glentoran 2.
Coleraine 5, Bangor 1.
Distillery 1, Linfield 3.
Larne 0, Glenavon 5.
Newry Town 2, Derry City 0.
Portadown 4, Ballymena 2.

Competition Is Developing In Regional Soccer Tilts

LONDON, Nov. 13 (CP)—Close competition is developing among the 82 clubs engaged in regional soccer tournaments in England. At the close of the week-end matches few teams in the eight groups being operated under wartime regulations were credited with maximum points.

In Scotland the famous Ranger squad won its fourth straight victory to lead the Western section and 100 per cent records were retained by Falkirk and Dunfermline Athletic in the Eastern group.

Average attendances improved and 30,000—the biggest crowd since the outbreak of war—watched England and Wales play to a 1-1 draw in an unofficial international match on behalf of the Red Cross at Cardiff. The South Wales city is regarded as comparatively safe from air attack and crowd restrictions were relaxed for the contest.

Norwich Surprises

Norwich City, relegated to the Third Division at the close of last season's league schedule, surprised a weakened Arsenal squad by drawing 1-1. The Gunners who retain leadership of the South's "A" section with seven points, had five regulars playing in the international match. Bournemouth went into the top berth in "B" group by taking a 2-1 decision from Fulham.

Although defeated 3-1 at Coventry, Birmingham still leads by a point in the Midland League and Grimsby Town went out in front in the East Midland section, trouncing Lincoln City 7-3 for its third straight conquest. Stoke City and Swindon Town are unbeaten in the West and Southwest divisions, respectively.

Oldham Leads

Oldham Athletic drew 2-2 with Bolton Wanderers in a Lancashire Derby to stay at the top of the Northwest group with seven points. In the Northeast group the top berth is shared by Newcastle United and Leeds United with six points each. Leeds, however, has a game in hand.

Teams beaten for the first time included Barrow, Birmingham, Newcastle United and Manchester City. In contrast to regular league football each match produced at least one goal and only nine teams failed to score.

Outstanding among Scottish matches were Aberdeen's 4-3 defeat by Dunfermline, a second division club. Keyes scored three goals for Falkirk in its easy 5-2 triumph over King's Park. Thornton, Gilmour, Findlay and McNee were successful Ranger marksmen against St. Mirren at Ibrox Park.

Carruther's last-minute goal gave Celtic a 1-1 draw with Morton. It was the Greenshirts' first point of the current campaign.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 11

East

Harvard 15, Army 0.
Columbia 19, Navy 13.
Brown 14, Yale 14.
Holy Cross 14, Temple 0.
Missouri 20, New York University 7.
Princeton 9, Dartmouth 7.
Penn State 10, Penn 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Carnegie Tech 0.
Cornell 14, Colgate 12.
Fordham 13, Indiana 0.
Georgetown 20, Maryland 0.
Colby 28, Bates 20.
Amherst 19, Trinity 0.
Rutgers 13, Lafayette 6.
Albright 46, Dickinson 14.
Hobart 20, Buffalo 6.
Wesleyan 13, Williams 0.
New Hampshire 13, Tufts 6.
Gettysburg 21, Franklin and Marshall 21.
Worcester 7, Rensselaer Poly 7.
St. Anselm's 39, Catholic 13.
Vermont 0, Norwich 0.
Springfield 26, City College New York 0.
Thiel 14, Allegheny 0.
Manhattan 19, West Virginia 7.
Muhlenberg 23, Lehigh 0.
Maine 12, Bowdoin 6.
Swarthmore 10, Johns Hopkins 0.
Susquehanna 13, Juniata 0.
Hamilton 0, Haverford 0.
New Britain (Conn.) T. 20, Montclair (N. J.) T. 12.
Connecticut 20, Rhode Island 14.
Union 46, Rochester 0.
Marshall 14, Toledo 12.
Blue Ridge 20, American 0.
St. Joseph 13, Lebanon Valley 2.
Ursinus 14, Drexel 14.
Upsala 22, Northeastern 13.
Wagner 27, Arnold 12.
Bergen Junior 14, Panzer 0.
East Stroudsburg (Pa.) T. 25, Bloomsburg (Pa.) T. 7.
Cortland (N. Y.) T. 13, Mansfield (Pa.) T. 0.
Kutztown (Pa.) T. 13, United States Medical 6.
Westchester (Pa.) T. 13, Lock Haven (Pa.) T. 7.
Shippensburg (Pa.) T. 20, Millersville (Pa.) T. 19.

South

Vanderbilt 25, Sewanee 7.
Georgia Tech 13, Kentucky 6.
Georgia 6, Florida 2.
Auburn 10, Villanova 9.
Tennessee 34, The Citadel 0.
Tulane 13, Alabama 0.
Duke 20, Virginia Military 7.
Furman 20, South Carolina 0.
Clemson 20, Wake Forest 7.
Duquesne 7, North Carolina State 0.
North Carolina 32, Davidson 0.
Southwestern (Tenn.) 13, Howard 6.
Richmond 13, Virginia Tech 0.
William and Mary 19, Randolph-Macon 6.
Hampden-Sydney 14, Wofford 0.
Newberry 20, Stetson 0.
Chattanooga 13, Birmingham-Southern 12.
Millsaps 6, Spring Hill 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 13, Centre 7.

Midwest

Iowa 7, Notre Dame 6.
Minnesota 20, Michigan 7.
Purdue 3, Northwestern 0.
Illinois 7, Wisconsin 0.
Ohio State 61, Chicago 0.
Nebraska 7, Kansas 0.
Marquette 21, Iowa State 2.
Boston College 20, Detroit 13.
Boston U. 13, Cincinnati 6.
Oklahoma 13, Kansas State 10.
DePauw 48, Earlham 6.
Lake Forest 39, Wabash 0.
Lawrence Tech 20, Indiana State T. 13.
Rose Poly 18, Hanover 6.
Manchester 33, Franklin 0.
Macalester 21, Eau Claire (Wis.) T. 0.
Central Mich. T. 33, Wayne 6.
Albion 13, Hope 7.
Butler 12, Western Mich. T. 0.
Augustana 12, Detroit Tech 6.
Washington U. (Mo.) 7, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Muskingum 55, Heidelberg 0.
Wittenberg 13, Marietta 0.
Denison 13, Oberlin 7.
Bowling Green 7, Findlay 7.
Case 15, Wooster 6.
Mount Union 7, Ohio Northern 0.
Capital 25, Otterbein 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 39, Akron 7.
Ohio University 20, Miami (O.) 7.
Hiram 26, Clarion (Pa.) T. 7.
Assumption 23, Bluffton 12.
Western Reserve 33, Kent State 0.
Morris Harvey 49, Rio Grande 0.
John Carroll 49, Arkansas A. & M. 7.
Wichita University 7, Emporia Kans. T. 6.
Bradley 18, Washington & Jefferson 0.

Southwest

Texas Christian 16, Tulsa 0.
Arkansas 12, Rice 12.
Baylor 20, Texas 0.
Texas A. & M. 6, Southern Methodist 2.
Texas Tech 0, Centenary 0.

Results Nov. 12

La Salle 14, Canisius 3.
Scranton 28, St. Bonaventure 0.
Xavier (Ohio) 12, Dayton 7.
San Francisco 7, St. Mary's (Calif.) 0.

American Pro League

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 13 (AP)—American Professional Football League standings:

Clubs	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Columbus Bullies	8	1		163	19
Los Angeles Bulldogs	2	1		40	19
Cincinnati Bengals	3	2		59	64
Chicago Indians	4	3		55	51
St. Louis Gunners	4	4		107	88
Dayton Bombers	2	4		45	102
Louisville Tanks	2	5		27	124
Kenosha Cardinals	1	6		56	85

Results Nov. 12

Cincinnati 28, St. Louis 14.
Dayton 19, Kenosha 7.
Louisville 3, Chicago 0.

Schedule for Nov. 19

Chicago at St. Louis.
Kenosha at Louisville.
Columbus at Los Angeles.

Big Seven

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13 (AP)—Big Seven Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Points For	Ag'st
Colorado	3	1	0	67	37
Denver	3	1	1	77	41
Utah	2	1	1	116	41
Brigham Young	2	1	1	47	65
Colorado State	2	3	0	49	39
Utah State	1	2	1	16	22
Wyoming	0	4	0	14	141

(Tie games do not count in standings.)

Big Six

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 13 (AP)—Big Six Conference football standings:

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Ag'st
Missouri	3	0	0	57	26
Oklahoma	3	0	0	78	33
Nebraska	3	1	0	55	43
Kansas	1	3	0	27	61
Kansas State	1	3	0	38	53
Iowa State	0	4	0	19	83

(Tie games count one half game won, one half game lost in standings).

Southern Conference

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13 (AP)—Southern Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Points For	Ag'st
North Carolina	5	0	0	148	12
Clemson	3	0	0	72	13
Duke	3	0	0	52	13
Richmond	3	0	1	39	0
Furman	3	1	0	49	20
Washington & Lee	1	1	0	6	7
Virginia Military	1	1	1	9	20
Wake Forest	2	3	0	64	69
South Carolina	1	3	0	14	66
N. C. State	1	3	0	24	88
Virginia Tech	1	3	1	32	45
Davidson	1	6	0	42	114
Citadel	0	4	0	14	98
William & Mary	0	0	1	6	6
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0

Bruins Fade In Second Try to Win

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst
Toronto	2	0	1	5	1
Canadiens	2	0	0	4	2
Chicago	2	1	0	4	3
Detroit	1	1	1	3	5
Rangers	0	1	2	2	3
Boston	0	2	0	1	4
Americans	0	2	0	0	4

Results Nov. 11

Toronto 1, Rangers 1, overtime.

Results Nov. 12

Detroit 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 2, Americans 1.
Toronto 1, Rangers 0.

By the Associated Press

The National Hockey League season is barely 10 days old, but the Boston Bruins have been beaten twice and you can't blame folks for wondering what's wrong with last year's great Stanley Cup champions.

It was bad enough to get trampled 5-0 by Toronto's Maple Leafs in their first tussle, but the 2-1 strangling administered by the Detroit Red Wings last night must have hurt more.

Toronto may be going some place, but Detroit probably isn't. The Wings had lost once and been tied once in their previous starts this season and hadn't beaten the Bruins since season before last.

Consequently, when Cecil Dillon fired home a goal in three minutes of the second stanza last night to give Detroit a permanent lead, the bruise must have been felt all the way to Cape Cod. The goal that ultimately clinched victory for the Wings, and for 8,000 gleeful Detroit fans, came when Ken Kilrea sneaked behind one of Boston's five-man rushes to score five minutes after the final period started. This made Milt Schmidt's tally in the last two minutes nothing more than a gesture.

Toronto showed it probably will be troublesome by tying the New York Rangers, runners up last year, 1-1 Saturday night and then nosing them out 1-0 before a capacity crowd of 15,000 at New York's Madison Square Garden Sunday night.

It was a wild but scoreless game for more than two periods, interrupted once by a stick-swinging skirmish that sent four players into the clink. But seven minutes after the third period got underway Gordon Drillon smashed home a goal out of a melee in front of Goalie Dave Kerr's cage.

This kept the Maple Leafs undefeated.

In the night's other game the Chicago Black Hawks, who stepped from the world championship to the National League cellar in one stride last season, indicated the story may be different this winter by handing the New York Americans their second straight setback, 2-1, before a gathering of 15,000 at Chicago.

Joffre Destilets, the blond veteran of many a rink battle, scored both Chicago's goals to earn the decision practically unassisted.

In the second period he batted a shot off Goalie Earl Robertson's skate and after the Americans had tied the count in the third he slashed home the winning goal in the last 33 seconds of play while the Americans were shorthanded.

This was Chicago's second triumph in three games.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 12

National League

Detroit 2, Boston 1.
Toronto 1, New York Rangers 0.
Chicago 2, New York Americans 1.

International-American League

Indianapolis 2, Philadelphia 0.
New Haven 4, Springfield 3.
Cleveland 3, Syracuse 2.
Providence 3, Pittsburgh 1.

American Association

St. Paul 2, Minneapolis 1.
Tulsa 3, Wichita 0.
St. Louis 6, Kansas City 3.

Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Pacific Coast Conference football standings:

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Southern California	4	0	1	112	14
U. C. L. A.	3	0	1	64	34
Oregon State	4	1	0	64	40
Oregon	3	2	1	81	42
Washington	2	3	0	35	44
California	1	4	0	26	72
Washington State	1	4	0	13	91
Stanford	0	4	1	19	77

(Tie games do not count in standings.)

Davy O'Brien weighs 150.

May Take Final Contests To Decide Division Races

National Pro Football League

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Washington	6	1	1	176	71
New York	6	1	1	108	64
Brooklyn	4	4	1	101	163
Philadelphia	0	6	1	49	100
Pittsburgh	0	7	1	69	164

Western Division

Green Bay	6	2	0	186	140
Detroit	6	2	0	128	93
Chicago Bears	6	3	0	223	136
Cleveland	3	4	1	140	141
Chicago Cardinals	1	8	0	70	178

Results Nov. 12

Washington 42, Brooklyn 0.
New York 17, Chicago Cardinals 7.
Green Bay 23, Philadelphia 16.
Chicago Bears 23, Detroit 13.

Games Next Sunday

Green Bay at Brooklyn; Cardinals at Washington; Pittsburgh at New York; Philadelphia at Chicago Bears; Detroit at Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—It begins to look more and more like a very close finish in the National Professional Football League.

Five teams still are in the running for the pro title with only three weeks remaining in the season, including the Chicago Bears, thrice-beaten but still having an outside chance to tie the Detroit Lions and Green Bay Packers for Western Division honors.

Bears Come Back

The Bears, defeated on successive week ends by the New York Giants and Detroit Lions, came back to administer a beating to Green Bay a week ago and followed up with a 23-to-13 victory over Detroit yesterday.

A crowd of 42,684 at Detroit, roughly a third of the 123,304 customers at four games Sunday, saw the Bears take a lead in the second period and win going away. The Lions connected in 20 of 37 passes, but the aerials were none too effective in Bear territory.

The defeat left the Lions and Green Bay, 23-to-16 victor over Philadelphia, tied for first place in the Western Division with six wins and two losses. The Bears are a half game behind with one more setback.

Eastern Tie

Washington and New York maintained their tie for Eastern Division honors. The Redskins stormed over Brooklyn for a 42-to-0 victory and the Giants turned back the Chicago Cards, 17 to 7, with a minimum of effort.

The remaining schedule of the five contenders:

Detroit—Cleveland, Washington, Green Bay.

Green Bay—Brooklyn, Cleveland, Detroit.

Chicago Bears — Philadelphia, Chicago Cardinals.

New York—Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Washington.

Washington—Chicago Cardinals, Detroit, New York.

Thus it appears almost a certainty that the division winners will not be decided until final games of the season, with the possibility that one or both of the division races may wind up in a tie.

O'Brien's Passes

Davey O'Brien's aerials kept the Eagles in the game with Green Bay until a third-period touchdown clinched the decision, the Packers adding a field goal in the fourth for good measure.

The Redskins showed no mercy to Brooklyn, Andy Farkas sending Washington off to a running start with a 90-yard kick-off return for a touchdown at the start of the game. The hapless Cards outgained the Giants, but were helpless in scoring territory. The Giants shoved across 10 points in the first period and another touchdown in the second, coasting the remainder of the way.

Dengis National A. A. U. Champ

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 13 (AP)—Pat Dengis, of Baltimore, won the National A. A. U. marathon championship for the third time and for the second successive year yesterday, after a punishing race in which Dengis and the two men who followed him across the finish line cracked the four-year-old record for the 26-mile layout.

Dengis established a mark of 2h. 33m. 45.2s., nearly five minutes under the 2h. 38m. 43s. clocking turned in by John Kelley, of Boston, in 1935, when the event was known simply as the Yonkers marathon.

He burst through the tape 500 yards in front of Gerard Cote, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, runner, who toured the course in 2h. 35m. 33s. Kelley himself was third, 300 yards behind Cote in 2h. 37m. 8s.

After the field had threaded its way through a maze of bicycles, automobiles, and spectators lining the streets, Dengis, Cote, and Kelley, together with Leslie Pawson, of Pawtucket, R. I., and Mel Porter, of New York, assumed the leadership and allowed none of the other 63 runners to disturb the order.

Pawson and Porter, who finished fourth and fifth, were no trouble to Dengis after the halfway mark, but Cote and Kelley hung on grimly until the last 12 miles, when first Kelley and then Cote faded. Dengis, apparently in prime condition for the bruising grind, was safely in front with eight miles remaining. Summaries:

Pos.	Name	Time
1	Pat Dengis, Baltimore	2:33:45.2
2	Gerard Cote, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	2:35:33
3	Johnny Kelley, Boston	2:37:08
4	Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	2:40:56
5	Mel Porter, New York	2:42:03
6	William Wicklund, New York	2:43:25
7	Don Heinicke, Baltimore	2:44:23
8	George Durgin, Boston	2:44:41
9	Frank Kelly, Philadelphia	2:46:08
10	Paul Donato, Roxbury, Mass.	2:47:52
11	John Anderson, Roxbury, Mass.	2:48:53
12	John Semple, Boston	2:51:30
13	Frank Ward, New York	2:52:56
14	Frank McGlone, Roxbury, Mass.	2:54:08
15	Augustus Johnston, Port Chester	2:54:36
16	Anthony Mederios, Medford, Mass.	2:57:03
17	Mike O'Hara, New York	2:57:39
18	Hugo Kauppinen, New York	2:59:02
19	Bernard Smith, Medford, Mass.	3:00:28
20	Joseph Volz, New York	3:03:40
21	Cecil Hill, Boston	3:04:05
22	Peter Obuhanick, Yonkers	3:05:35
23	Peter Gough, Toronto	3:06:53
24	George Lieberman, Philadelphia	3:07:25
25	George Dickson, New Mork	3:07:26
26	William Steiner, The Bronx	3:08:12
27	Samuel Cutler, New York	3:09:02
28	Louis Young, Medford, Mass.	3:11:46
29	Joseph Kleinerman, New York	3:12:13
30	Fred Brown, Medford, Mass.	3:22:32

Lieberum Leads Scorers

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Don Lieberum is still the most potent scorer in college football.

Holding tightly to the lead he has retained most of the season, the Manchester, Ind., captain and quarterback has a total of 102 points—but he'd better not loaf or a Rocky Mountain sensation is likely to overtake him.

Coming from nowhere, Lloyd Madden of Coach Johnny Mason's Colorado Miners is now in second place with 93 points. A six-touchdown performance as the Miners won the Rocky Mountain Conference title by defeating Western State Saturday skyrocketed Madden into the forefront of the scoring leaders.

The leaders:

Player, College	Pos.	G	TD	PA	FG	Pts.
Mid-West						
Liberum, Manchester	QB	7	17	0	0	102
Rocky Mountain						
Madden, Colo. M.	HB	6	15	3	0	93
Eastern						
Hammerstrom, Union	FB	7	13	8	0	86
Big Ten						
Harmon, Michigan	HB	6	11	11	1	80
Southern						
Polanski, W. Forest	FB	9	11	3	0	69
Southwest						
Kimbrough T. Ag	FB	8	8	0	0	48
Southeastern						
Kavanaugh, L S U	E	7	9	0	0	54
Six						
Clark, Oklahoma	HB	7	8	1	0	49
Pacific Coast						
Lansdell, So Calif	HB	6	7	0	0	42
Missouri Valley						
Fisher, Drake	HB

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Friday's sales 1,089,890
1939 volume to date 234,530,930
1938 volume to date 253,830,376

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Selective support crept into the stock market today, but trends, for the most part, were indefinite.

Prices were uneven at the opening, then a few steels, aircrafts, rails, and specialties edged forward. There was a subsequent slipup and near the final hour minor declines were in the majority.

Dealings were inconsequential throughout, with transfers for the full session at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Some forenoon buying was attributed to European dispatches indicating that, while international tension had been relaxed somewhat because of the failure of Germany to strike at the Allies through Belgium and Holland, prospects of a nearby peace were cloudier than ever.

Domestic earnings and dividend news still was viewed as the principal market bulwark, but, with many industries now at or near a recovery peak, thought was given to a possible flattening out of the curve in the next several months.

Stocks up at one time or another—some eventually gave ground—were Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Montgomery Ward, Curtiss-Wright, Electric Boat, Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, Great Northern, American Telephone and American Can.

Backward were Chrysler, U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, Kennecott, Eastman Kodak, Westinghouse and Union Carbide.

In arrears in the curb were Lockheed, Aluminum of America, American Cyanamid "B" and Lake Shore Mines.

Bonds Tilt Upward

Behind the somewhat ambling leadership of a few utilities and the Latin Americans, the bond market advances slightly today.

Although corporates as a whole more or less balanced gains and declines, the general level of prices moved higher near the close.

U. S. Governments were uneven over a narrow range with transactions at a minimum.

Gains of major fractions were recorded for bonds of Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Uruguay. Among the few other gainers in the foreign list were issues of Belgium.

Fair advances in the corporates were recorded for Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, International Paper 5s, Western Union 5s of '60, Rochester Gas & Electric 3¾s, New York Dock 4s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and New York Central 5s.

Declines in Wheat Pit Reflect Selling

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Declines of about a cent a bushel in the wheat pit today reflected selling induced by peace talk reports coming from Europe and prospects of possible moisture relief in the domestic wheat belt later in the week.

Tending to encourage some buying that helped to check the decline late in the session was announcement of an increase in flour export subsidy on flour exports from the Pacific coast 20 cents a barrel and on shipments from other ports 10 cents.

Rallying slightly from the day's lows, wheat closed ¼-¾ cent lower than Friday, December 87½-⅝, May 85⅞-86; corn ⅜-½ down, December 50⅛, May 52⅜; Oats ⅛-¼ down.

Engineering Awards 44 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday, which included the election day holiday, totaled $53,603,000, a gain of 44 per cent over the same week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private construction awards were almost four times as large as the corresponding week last year, topping their respective 1938 values for the ninth consecutive week.

Public contracts were 7 per cent greater than a year ago. Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Year ago
Private	$20,476,000	$ 5,308,000
State and Municipal	27,402,000	26,149,000
Federal	5,725,000	4,803,000
Total	53,603,000	37,260,000

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed with uneven price changes today but traders were a little more careful as tension lessened over possibility of German invasion of Holland and Belgium. British Government bonds were held steady while some industrial leaders attracted favor.

Domestic rails inched lower and kaffirs retreated a bit.

Paris: Starting weakness was overcome in the bourse today and the market closed on a firm footing.

Persistent demand came from small investors. Rentes ended 40 centimes lower to 165 higher.

Amsterdam: Price changes in the bourse were erratic today but quotations never got very far from the previous close. American issues faltered after modest early improvement.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 10 to 12 points today on trade and Anglo-American straddle buying.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	5	65⅜	64⅞	64⅞	
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	N'v 10
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	4	9	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21	21	21	
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	20	18⅜	18	18⅜	— ⅛
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	6	56¼	55¾	55¾	— ¾
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	9	7⅛	7	7	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	18	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	4	13½	13¼	13½	N'v 10
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	16½	16	16½	N'v 10
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	9	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	2	10	10	10	N'v 8
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	174	173¾	173¾	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	6	14½	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅞
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¾
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	21	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	66	66	66	N'v 9
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	1	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅝
197⅛	123¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	5	155⅛	155⅛	155⅛	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	+ ⅜
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	20	19⅞	20	
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	14	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	N'v 10
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	6	47	46	47	+1
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	6	109	109	109	+1
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	N'v 10
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	8	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅜
64	30¼	Am Car pf	7	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	9	22¼	21½	22⅛	
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	121¼	121	121	
8¾	5	Am Colortype	9	7⅞	7½	7½	— ½
11⅞	5⅛	Am Com Alco	3	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	N'v 9
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	22½	22½	22½	— ⅞
29	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅝
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	N'v 10
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	24½	24	24	— ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	36	36	36	N'v 10
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	7	53	53	53	N'v 10
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25	4½	Am Ice pf	1	23	23	23	+ ½
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	14	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	9	63½	61	61	—1
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	13	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
40⅜	25¼	Am Metal (¾g)	3	25	25	25	— ¾
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	11	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
52⅝	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	2	50⅜	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	1	42	42	42	— ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	54	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
223¼	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	23	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	1	77	77	77	+ ½
15⅞	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	15	51⅜	50½	51⅜	— ¼
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139	139	139	— ½
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	6	67	66	66	—1¼
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	9	34½	33⅝	33¾	— ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	5	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	22	22	22	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90	90	90	+1
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	N'v 10
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	8	168¾	168¼	168¼	+ ⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	80½	79¾	80¼	+1¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	17	81½	80½	81	+1
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	—1
8⅞	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	15	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¾
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	6	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	49	48½	49	— ⅛
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	5	8	8	8	— ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	N'v 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	46	32⅛	31½	31½	— ½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	42	42	42	—1
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	2	16	16	16	N'v 8
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 9
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	1	34	33½	34	+ ¾
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	31	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	48	48	48	N'v 10
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	2	37¾	37	37	— ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅜g)	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	N'v 10
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	N'v 2
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	74	72	74	—4
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	N'v 10
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	13	29	28½	28½	
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	3	62¼	62	62	N'v 10
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	4	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅝
26⅝	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	16⅜	15¾	15¾	N'v 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18	17	17	N'v 9
24⅞	18⅜	Atl Refining (1)	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	N'v 8
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	6	8⅜	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	56	45¾	46	+ ⅝
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	6	64½	64	64	N'v 10
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	N'v 8
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
9⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	90	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	19	17¾	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	N'v 6
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)		16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	9	14⅜	14	14⅛	
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	N'v 10
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	N'v 10
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	N'v 9
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	N'v 10
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	51	31⅝	31	31¼	— ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	— ⅛
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	45	84⅞	83½	83½	— ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	6	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
120⅛	69¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	114⅜	114¾	114¾	N'v 10
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	*1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	22¾	22	22	+ ⅜
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	3	34¼	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	32	28½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	1	24½	24½	24½	N'v 10
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	15	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	7	26⅜	26½	26½	— ½
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 9
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	33	33	33	N'v 10
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 10
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	11	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	12	24	23⅜	24	+ ⅜
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	7	51⅜	51	51⅜	+1⅞
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 10
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 6
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	12	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	40⅞	40¼	40¼	N'v 9
40¼	39½	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	N'v 8
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	6	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	N'v 8
23¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	16	21½	20½	21½	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	14	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	15	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	12	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
30	15½	Bulland Co	2	24½	24½	24½	N'v 10
34½	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	6	13	12¾	13	
7¾	1	Bush Teminal	17	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 3
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	18	2⅛	2	2	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	6	8¼	8	8	
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	1	14½	14½	14½	N'v 10
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	15	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	2	27⅛	27	27	N'v 8
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	3	79	76⅛	76⅛	—2⅞
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	9	54	52¼	52¼	—1¼
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29¼	13⅝	Celanese (1⅛a)	3	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	8⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 10
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	39	38¼	38¼	— ¾
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	17½	17½	17½	N'v 10
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	15	40½	40	40	— ⅝
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	3	93	93	93	N'v 10
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	9	26¾	26¾	26¾	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	N'v 3
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 10
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	N'v 8
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	½	½	½	N'v 10
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	11	16¾	15⅞	16¾	N'v 10
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅜
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	49	49	49	
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 10
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 10
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
13⅛	5	Childs Co	9	6⅛	6	6	N'v 9
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	28	87⅞	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	2	32	31¾	32	N'v 10
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B (1)	2	36½	36½	36½	+1¾
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	18	47⅞	46⅞	47⅜	+ ⅞
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea(¾g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	7	121½	121¼	121¼	— ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	N'v 2
17½	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	25	16	15¾	15¾	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	4	105	105	105	N'v 10
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	5	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	8	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	N'v 10
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	34	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	8	81⅞	81½	81½	— ¼
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	N'v 10
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 31
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	90½	90½	90½	— ½
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	46½	46⅛	46½	+ ⅜
109⅝	98⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	51¾	51⅜	51¾	+⅝
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	108	108	108	N'v 10
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	6	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	93	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	2	69¾	69¾	69¾	
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	60	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	4	24¼	23½	23¼	+ ¾
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	3	7¼	7	7	N'v 10
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	18	30	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	8	8	8	N'v 10
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	19	8⅜	8	8⅜	N'v 10
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	38	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 10
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	14	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5⅜	1	Con RR Cuba pf	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	5¼	5	5	— ¼
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 20
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	N'v 10
16⅞	9⅛	Contain Cp(¼g)	6	15¾	15⅜	15½	
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	3	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak pf(6k)	1	96½	96½	96½	— ½
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	10	42⅛	41¾	41¾	— ¼
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	N'v 9
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
38¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	38	37⅞	38	+ ½
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	204	4⅞	4½	4¾	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	7	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	3	28¾	28	28¾	N'v 10
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	5	63½	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅛
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	167½	167½	167½	N'v 8
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (1⅛g)	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	1	1	1	1	N'v 10
38	16	Crane Co	12	23⅝	23	23	— ⅞
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	98½	58½	58½	N'v 10
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh(2)	1

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Are Continuing at Close to Capacity Levels

Business and Industry

Canada Keener Competitor If War Long One

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—A prolonged European war will greatly stimulate Canada's already rapid industrialization and probably offer greater competition to American firms, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Indications are," a survey by the board says, "that any protracted war, which undoubtedly would result in the destruction of many plants in Great Britain, would greatly stimulate the expansion of manufacturing in Canada. If that occurs, when peace returns Canada will be in a position to supply more of her domestic requirements of finished goods than in the past and may well be a much keener competitor for export markets.

Smaller Market for U. S.

"The United States may thus find its Canadian market for some finished products considerably reduced; demand for certain industrial raw materials, on the other hand, would probably increase. At the same time, Canadian finished products may compete more actively with those of the United States in other markets."

Any important change in Canada's economy is of immediate interest to American business, the survey by the board stresses, because Canada is the second largest buyer of United States products and, on the other hand, the United States is Canada's chief export market.

Canada's increase in manufacturing production since the World War has brought about a substantial increase in her financial resources, although she still suffers from the large national debt incurred during the World War and the depression years, the board declares. Volume of manufacturing rose 62 per cent above the 1917 average by 1937, it adds.

Income from mining and mineral processing industries reached a new high level in 1937, being $250,000,000 greater than in 1921, an increase practically equal to the drop in agricultural income.

Canada Leading Producer

"Canada has become one of the world's leading producers of minerals," the survey report continues. "Her output in 1939 is valued at $444,824,000, or more than double that in 1918. She produced 89 per cent of the world's nickel in 1937, 58 per cent of the asbestos, more than 50 per cent of the platinum metals, 12 per cent of the gold—by far the most important metal from the standpoint of value of production—11 per cent of the lead, 10 per cent of both copper and zinc and 8.5 per cent of the silver.

"She ranked first among all countries as a producer of nickel, asbestos, platinum metals and radium, third in silver and zinc, fourth in gold, copper and lead. Obviously Canada, with a population of a little over 11,000,000 cannot consume such large quantities of minerals, hence the major portion is exported."

Although the value of agricultural products has declined sharply since the World War because of the continued low level of farm prices, Canada's productive capacity is much higher today," the board found.

A clear indication of the Dominion's rapid industrialization is shown by the changing character of export trade, it continued. While raw materials declined from 48 per cent of the total in 1929 to 25 per cent for the year ended March 31, 1939, exports of partly manufactured goods rose from 15 per cent to 33 per cent and fully manufactured goods from 37 to 41 per cent, it adds.

Two large factors in Canada's rapid industrialization were the abundance of developed water power and the investment of American capital, the board asserts.

Exchange Offer By General Mills

NEW YORK (AP)—General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., maker of flour and feeds, is asking its 6 per cent cumulative preferred stockholders to exchange their shares for new 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock on a share for share basis, Donald D. Davis, President, announced.

The new 5 per cent preferred will be just about like the present 6 per cent stock in terms except that the redemption price of the new will be $125 a share until Dec. 31, 1949, and thereafter decrease $1 each year until the redemption price becomes $115 a share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends.

The present stock has a redemption price of $115 a share plus dividends.

Any of the 6 per cent preferred not exchanged will be called for redemption at $115 a share plus dividends "at an early date," Mr. Davis said.

American Airlines Shows Substantial Gains Over '38

CHICAGO (AP)—American Airlines, Inc., for the nine months ended September 30 earned $964,283, compared with $48,690 net profit in the like 1938 period, C. R. Smith, President, announced.

During the nine months period this year, the airline transported 376,506 passengers, compared with 249,396 a year ago, an increase of 51 per cent. Revenue miles flown in the 1939 period totaled 13,587,132, compared with 11,242,028 for the corresponding 1938 period.

Piano Production Is Highest in 10 Years

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Piano production in October was the highest of any month in the last 10 years, the National Piano Manufacturers Association reported.

October shipments totaled 13,742 pianos, an increase of 3,049, or 28.5 per cent over the same month last year, and topped by 1,147 or 9.7 per cent, production of December, 1938, which previously was the best month since 1929.

W. A. Mennie, Secretary of the Association, said that all plants now were working at capacity. Unfilled orders on hand October 31 totaled 6,483, compared with 4,310 a year ago and 5,133 October 31, 1937.

Pan American Trade Conference Working Out Procedure Plans

GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 13 (AP)—Delegates to the first Pan-American Conference of Treasury representatives of 17 American republics today arranged final details of procedure for the formal opening tomorrow.

They scheduled a closed meeting in the National Assembly Hall for 11 a. m. (noon E. S. T.), hoping to map their program so completely as to lose no time when the formal sessions are on.

As a result of preliminary conversations Saturday and Sunday many delegates expressed opinion that the conference would last longer than the week originally proposed for it.

Officials from Mexico, Panama and Brazil said that economic problems before the conference were so far-reaching and important that it probably would be impossible to adjourn as scheduled on Nov. 21.

One delegate said the conference must "solve the issues facing us because governments today stay in power only when a sound economy provides work for the people."

"Our economies," he added, "will not function if the issues raised by the war are not answered."

The delegates had a plan for forming a commercial federation of the Americas. The conference is expected to discuss tariffs with a view to their reduction, currency stabilization, exchange control, and preferential trade agreements.

European Nations Still Owe the U. S. $14,497,161,340.22

WASHINGTON (AP)—Armistice Day was observed at the Treasury by a recomputation showing European nations still owe the United States $14,497,161,340.22 as a result of the World War.

The computation was made in accordance with funding agreements signed around an oval mahogany table, now used for a dining table by Secretary Henry Morgenthau.

With both principal and interest, here's the bill:

Great Britain, $5,497,069,379.48; France, $4,180,628,819.88; Italy, $2,024,150,441.19; Germany, $1,259,870,431.25; Armenia, $23,803,104.11; Belgium, $453,324,480.11; Czechoslovakia (now claimed from Germany), $165,762,044.80; Estonia, $21,029,440.02; Finland, $8,233,157.56; Austria (now claimed from Germany), $26,011,672.09; Greece, $34,523,635.29; Hungary, $2,388,730.08; Latvia, $8,668,365.93; Lithuania, $7,760,608.08; Poland, $263,166,398.70; Rumania, $63,999,476.67; Russia, $394,992,092.46; and Yugoslavia, $61,779,062.52.

Bank to Retire RFC Held Stock

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company voted to call for retirement on Dec. 1, 1939, the outstanding $25,000,000 of preferred stock now held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Walter J. Cummings, chairman of the board, said no dividend in common stock was to be issued in connection with this retirement. The directors' action brought near completion a program started by the bank Dec. 20, 1933, when it sold to the RFC $50,000,000 of its preferred stock. The first step in the retirement program was made Aug. 1, 1936, when $5,000,000 of it was redeemed. A second redemption of $10,000,000 was effected Feb. 1, 1937, and another $10,000,000 Feb. 1, 1938.

Aeronautical Corp. Plans New Expansion Financing

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Aeronautical Corp. of America has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement for proposed issuance of 60,000 shares of $1 par common stock, a new issue to be sold at $6.25 a share, to enlarge manufacturing facilities and reduce outstanding indebtedness.

The corporation is the second largest producer of light airplanes for commercial and private use, and sales for the current year are reported to be the largest in its history.

The corporation has developed, and plans to offer to the market early in 1940, a new two-place tandem-seating light plane intended for primary military training.

Steel Output Holds Steady At 93 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week remained unchanged at 93 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Buyers," continues the report, "show no letdown in immediate needs but are less active in making forward commitments. A steadier situation also prevails in mill operations, steel ingot production last week being unchanged at 93 per cent.

"Rapidity with which mills stepped up shipments the past 60 days has done much to allay fears of serious delays in deliveries next quarter. With early requirements satisfied, some buyers are awaiting price announcements for next period before contracting extensively.

Fairly Large Backlogs

"Mills already have fairly large backlogs for early 1940 delivery, particularly in flat-rolled steel, and indications point to no marked letdown in production with the turn of the year. However, in the event prices are reaffirmed for next quarter, part of the incentive for buyers to take complete shipment before Jan. 1 against old orders will be removed.

"Railroads are less active in equipment and track material buying. Heavy purchases since Sept. 1 have removed the bulk of pending business of this type from the market, although car builders and railroad shops are busy in filling old orders and are faced with several months of active schedules. Part of recent large rail bookings will not be rolled until next quarter, due to more urgent need elsewhere at this time for raw steel supplies.

"Restricted operations of the automotive industry have been without noticeable effect on finished steel production. Consumption will move sharply higher when current labor difficulties are removed. With Chrysler plants still closed last week, assemblies of 86,200 units barely exceeded the total a year ago. However, this was a gain of 3,500 over the week before. Active retail sales of automobiles would permit assemblies to approach the record fall rate attained in 1936 were it not for the labor situation.

"Shipbuilding continues to account for large lots of heavy steel products. Contracts for additional boats are few, but vessels under construction Nov. 1 totaled 245 with a gross tonnage of 1,184,360. This compares with 126 vessels of 459,775 gross tons a year ago.

Scrap Prices Easier

"Farm equipment builders are more active steel users and are expected to reach a peak in production early in December. Small tractors comprise an important part of current output."

Scrap prices have eased further in a relatively quiet market. The price composite declined 50 cents last week to $20.33. This brings quotations back to the late-September level and compares with the recent peak of $22.16.

Pig iron production holds near a record rate, with several more furnaces scheduled to go in blast this month. Foundry requirements of pig iron and coke are sustained.

Indicates Dismissal Of Coal Act Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court indicated that it would dismiss an attack by Atlanta, Ga., on the constitutionality of the 1937 Bituminous Coal Act.

The indication was given when Chief Justice Hughes informed counsel for the city that the court "does not desire to hear argument on the constitutional question."

This followed questioning of J. C. Murphy, counsel for the city, as to its right to challenge the legislation.

Questioned by Chief Justice Hughes and other justices, Mr. Murphy said that price-fixing provisions of the legislation had not yet gone into effect.

The Chief Justice pointed out then that the city had not yet been damaged and hence there was a question as to whether it could come into court before sustaining an injury.

Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, after the statement by the Chief Justice, waived his argument for the Government.

"It's all over," he said later to newsmen.

U. S. Steel Corp. Shipments Rise

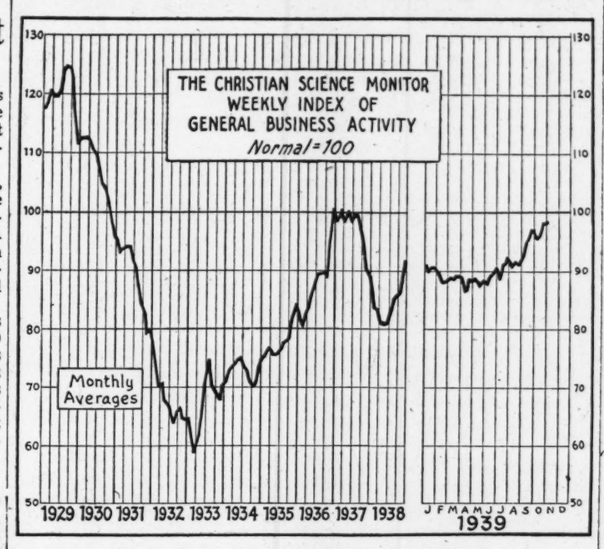
NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel Corporation subsidiaries in October totaled 1,218,545 tons, an increase of 233,515 from 985,030 in September, and the highest since June, 1937, when 1,268,550 tons were shipped. The latest total was 555,258 tons greater than 663,287 tons shipped in October last year.

Deliveries in the first 10 months of the year amounted to 8,076,972 tons, compared with 5,251,511 in the similar period of 1938.

Natomas Co. Reports Gain

NEW YORK—Reflecting operations in better ground, Natomas Company, major California gold dredging and land company, reports net income of $338,343 for the third quarter of 1939 ended Sept. 30. This is equivalent to 34 cents per share on 992,920 shares outstanding, including shares repurchased by the company and held in the treasury, and compares with net income of $257,388 or 26 cents per share for the like third quarter of 1938.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Further Gain in Week



Recording a further gain in the week ended November 4, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity rose to 98.4 (prel.) at the end of the week compared with 98.2 on October 28 and 86.6 on November 5, 1938. At its current level the index is the highest in over two years.

The advance in the index was attributable to only one component, bank debits outside New York City, which surpassed seasonal expectations for an intramonthly gain.

The other two components, electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings, declined during the week, the former series countering the usual seasonal and trend advance and the latter dipping more than was seasonally expected. The adjusted indexes for both these series declined from their recent highs.

While business in general is maintaining a high level of activity some slowing down in new business has been noted. Steel ingot production leveled off during the past week at its high rate of operations, holding at 93 per cent of capacity. Automobile production made further gains despite the continued strike at the Chrysler plant. Textile mills are active but some slackening in new orders has been reported, and shoe centers report activity at levels slightly below a year ago.

Retail trade, while somewhat spotty, is reported at a new high for the season and above 1938.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 4,* 1939	Oct. 28, 1939	Nov. 5, 1938
Combined index	98.4	98.2	86.6
Bk debits outside NYC	93.0	90.6	82.7
Elec pow production	102.4	102.9	92.1
Misc carloadings	95.5	96.3	79.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market didn't do so well in last week's four trading days. It sold off to the lowest point since September 15, and ruined the pretty triangle which had made it "look higher." In fact the breaking through the 150 level on the Dow-Jones' industrials on Thursday was taken quite gloomily by chart-readers, who took it as a "break-out on the downside."

Foreign selling was partly blamed. The fairly authoritative guesses now are that this has been running about $1,000,000 a day. September total was supposed to be about $35,000,000, and about $30,000,000 in October. As a matter of fact, this about jibes with the bigger figures. If the Allies are counting on a three-year war, and have $1,000,000,000 of securities to liquidate, they can't wait round, and liquidation of about $1,000,000 a day would get the billion out in about three years of 300 trading days apiece.

Influence of Foreign Selling

Too, the selling was probably accelerated last week, particularly from Dutch and Belgian sources as German invasion threatened. Amsterdam prices for American shares were quite depressed, and there was a heavy flight of capital from both Holland and Belgium to London, and subsequently for the same reasons from London to New York. The guilder was held steady only by rather expensive official support, while the belga was driven down to the lowest level since its 1935 devaluation.

So all in all, foreign selling probably contributed to the decline; and incidentally, this is more like the classical war response than what happened in September. For if foreign selling was increased last week it was due to the Dutch border scare, and that reminds us that war scares can still have a bearish meaning even if they have a bullish finale.

However, if the decline was on foreign selling, that is not so bearish in the long run. For the selling disregards American business fundamentals, which continue good. As the previous week, the business news continues tediously favorable. The indices keep advancing.

We know a few other things now about the sources of recent buying and selling. Insiders were selling in September. The little odd lot customers, on the other hand, have been steadily buying since the war began, in one of the longest periods of net buying (total of buying over selling) since the statistics began. Such buying may or may not have been the source of the continued strength in the cheap stocks despite the poor action of the leaders. The cheap airplanes for example have done better than the expensive ones like Douglas, Martin, Sperry, and United.

Then some of the shorts have been covering. Though the short position now-a-days is rather microscopic, it still acts as it used to. In October the short interest on the New York Stock Exchange fell 47,290 shares to 523,000.

Washington—the Bearish Factor

The real bearish influence on the market, Wall Street now begins to feel, is Washington. Marriner Eccles' remarks at St. Louis, for example, were received with groans in the Street. Apparently, Washington has finally doped out how to capitalize the current recovery in its usual "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" manner.

When business hits the cellar, Washington says, "We must spend more." When business booms, Washington says, "We must tax more." So the budget totals are worked like a ratchet. Sardonic comments greeted the proposal to impose war profits taxes, for, says the Street, we aren't at war, so who can tell what are "war profits." The only way would be to take certain industries and say, "We will shave off the excess over recent years."

Anyway, business seems to have concluded that the matter of tax revision had better be handled on the principle, "let sleeping dogs lie." The idea is that if the issue is pressed, anti-business taxes may be mixed into the brew.

This is all very curious, because the kitchen cabinets at Washington is reported cooking up another spending-lending bill to revive American business next year, at the very time it is cooking up more taxes to slow American business down ("take the profit out of war"). Hence Washington may have another problem, whether to ascribe the present prosperity to the war (thereby justifying "war taxes," "limited emergencies," and so on, or to ascribe it to domestic conditions, thereby taking the credit to itself for the good times.

Though a stream of talk from Washington about the danger of a war boom continues, and Washington threatens reprisals against price increases, and the O'Mahoney Committee has decided to help out the FTC and the Department of Justice in "watching prices," this concern over the dangers of a "war boom" also seems nation-wide and apparently permeates business. Everybody is saying the same thing.

Inventory Bugaboo

And this itself seems rather bullish. For it seems incredible that in the short space of two months a business community so impressed with the dangers of inventory accumulation, and so continuously lectured by the politicians down yonder on the wickedness of upping prices, should really have endangered its working capital or inventory position. Everybody keeps talking about inventory, but the figures don't bear it out, except in rare cases. True, some tin customers are selling back into the market their excess September takings—an unprecedented thing; but on the other hand steel orders keep coming in as fast as deliveries go out; and the rise in commercial loans which began this summer, and which ought to be a slight indication of inventory policy, has petered out.

The bond market has been doing so much better that investment bankers thought the Jersey Central $42,000,000 offering scheduled for this week would break the ice for quite a few new offerings. Then the SEC, villain in the piece, stopped the issue to look into the relation between Jersey Central and Associated Gas, under the holding company clauses of the Utility Act of 1935. So the 2½ month deadlock continues, except for municipal offerings.

Incidentally, defeat of ham and eggs in California boosted West Coast liens. For instance, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 4¼s of 1971, which had slumped a month ago to 105 and recovered last Monday to 112, jumped to 117 on the good news. California tax anticipation warrants which had been selling on a 4 per cent basis dropped to a 3 per cent basis. Even that, however, isn't so good. In the government bond market, trading was quiet and the final permission granted to dealers to take positions again had no immediate effect on the market. For the coming Treasury $500,000,000 cash offering, a 9½ year bond is considered likely rather than bond-and-note choice.

Latin-American Outlook

There is still much interest here in what the government will do in South America. Inklings will appear Wednesday when the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, set up at Panama in September to represent 21 American nations, meets at Washington.

The Administration apparently has realized that government loans to South America channeled through the Export-Import Bank wouldn't look so well politically unless the government got some kind of better treatment for the holders of the bonds of the nineteen-twenties. So the Administration took an unfair potshot at the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Committee, which has been doing the best job possible in trying to squeeze out something in the face of such Administration remarks in recent years as those about the "ancient frauds" of the 1920's.

To the Street the echoing sneer of the Colombian Ambassador at the Committee was the height of something or other, for Colombia has been one of the worst offenders; it has had the means for some time to pay but just wouldn't. Even little Chile, the west coast silver state, has managed to offer something despite earthquakes, internal disorder, collapse of the nitrate market, fall in the price of copper, etc. Brazil categorically promised to pay something on July 1 and didn't, though it is buying cruisers and merchant ships here.

But the hope here is that Messrs. Morgenthau, Jones, and Welles can get a little more out of South America on its accounts due here, with Administration backing, than could the Foreign Bondholders' Committee in the face of Administration slights.

Chain Sales For October Up 10.4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of chain stores in October continued their upward trend though at a somewhat reduced pace, according to the monthly compilation of Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. October volume of the first 25 chains to report aggregated $301,228,903, an increase of $28,328,686 or 10.4 per cent over the like month of 1938.

For the ten months ending October 31, these same chains had sales totaling $2,478,676,084, which compares with sales of $2,255,767,832 last year, a rise of $222,908,252 or 9.9 per cent. This showing compares favorably with the ten months of 1937 when the same chains reported sales of $2,419,308,193, and again in 1936, when the sales were $2,231,809,494 for the same ten-month period.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for October and for the 10 months arranged in groups:

	Oct. 1939	Oct. 1938
Mail Order	128,308,109	106,106,893
Variety	99,252,028	97,266,639
Grocery	54,645,717	50,832,232
Drug	8,532,980	8,561,730
Shoe	5,618,512	5,451,134
Apparel	4,871,557	4,681,589
	301,228,903	272,900,217
	10 Mos. 1939	10 Mos. 1938
Mail Order	914,602,384	772,817,510
Variety	835,207,177	784,506,024
Grocery	549,374,403	527,660,318
Drug	82,602,427	78,791,706
Shoe	52,122,659	49,817,634
Apparel	44,767,034	42,174,640
	2,478,676,084	2,255,767,832

In considering the showing for October in contrast with the two previous months' sales volume, when these same chains reported somewhat higher advances, several contributing factors must be taken into account. In October 1938 there were five Saturdays, whereas the same month this year there were only four. Then too, the warm and rainy weather the latter part of October this year undoubtedly tended to keep the usual fall buying somewhat below normal.

To offset these factors, the marked increase in employment and payrolls was largely responsible for boosting last month's sales volume. The buying due to fear of higher prices because of war in October was nominal, prices being well under 1937 levels.

Reports from most parts of the country indicated that urban chain stores had a sharper gain in September than in October, while country and small town trade did not, makes it appear that the war may have influenced the rural consumer later than the city buyer.

Public Offerings Smallest in Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities in the week ended Nov. 9 totaled $5,783,020, the smallest amount in six weeks, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

New security issues have been at a low ebb ever since the outbreak of the European conflict, but issues now in registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission indicate that the log jam may be broken within the next week or two.

Comparison of the week's financing follows:

	Last week	Year ago
Municipal	$4,759,020	$20,728,850
Public utility		750,000
Railroad	639,000	
Miscellaneous	290,000	650,000
Stock	95,000	....
Total	5,783,020	22,128,850

Gets Celotex Job

G. D. Andrews

Appointed Sales Promotion Manager of the Celotex Corp., Chicago. Mr. Andrews formerly was a member of the merchandising staff engaged in organizing and directing national sales promotion programs.

U. S. Seen Having Continued Large Surplus of Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted that, despite recent sharp increases in exports, surplus stocks of American cotton next Aug. 1 would be little different from the record surplus of 14,100,000 bales on the same date this year.

In its annual outlook report, the bureau said the European war was expected to result in a reduced consumption of cotton in the belligerent nations, which normally are among this country's best cotton consumers.

"Prospective increases in consumption in the United States and in some foreign countries in the 1939-40 season are expected to offset some of the decreases in prospect in belligerent European countries," the report said. "But there appears to be little likelihood that total world consumption of all growths of cotton will exceed that of the 1938-39 season and it may be considerably smaller.

The report said, however, any decrease in total world consumption was expected to be in foreign growths.

"The consumption of American cotton is expected to exceed the comparatively small 1938-39 consumption of 11,265,000 bales because of the prospective substantial increase in the United States. Consumption of American cotton in foreign countries may only about equal the comparatively small quantity of 4,500,000 bales consumed in 1938-39."

The bureau said, however, that exports of American cotton were expected to increase materially as compared with the unusually small volume of only 3,330,000 bales in the 1938-39 season.

Trade Weighs Exports Under Neutrality Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Merchants' Association here has issued a bulletin defining its understanding concerning the requirements of the Neutrality Act with reference to ordinary commercial shipments by exporters to belligerent nations. The statement is an effort to clear up confusion and "was prepared after careful consultation with authoritative sources," officials of the group said.

The bulletin said, after reviewing general provisions of the act and its requirements, that title must be transferred to the buyer before goods are shipped to a belligerent country and added that a declaration of transfer of title is required for the following shipments:

1. All shipments on any vessel to European belligerent countries (Great Britain, France and Germany) and to all French and British colonies and territories on the Mediterranean.

2. Ocean shipments on United States and neutral vessels to Newfoundland and to Canadian ports east of 66 degrees west longitude (includes Halifax).

3. Shipments on belligerent vessels to any belligerent territory, including all parts of the British Empire, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Hong Kong, etc., and to all French colonies. (Title need not be transferred if shipped on a United States or neutral vessel to belligerent countries other than those specified in 1 above).

4. All shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war to any belligerent territory.

With regard to what constitutes a transfer of title within the meaning of the act the bulletin said:

"The issuance of a consignee's straight bill of lading, regardless of the method of payment, is recognized as constituting definite transfer of title as required by the act. Such bill of lading must be consigned to a foreign individual, partnership or corporation. The fact that the foreign corporation may be a subsidiary of the American shipper does not affect such transfer.

"Shipments under a 'To Order' bill of lading do not constitute transfer of title. No transfer of title occurs in the case of shipments to branches or affiliates of American companies unless such branches are foreign corporations.

"No ruling is yet available as to whether or not this declaration is to be required for freight shipments less than $25 value, mail, parcel post shipments or air express shipments, for which shippers' export declarations are not required. The act specifically exempts rail and inland waterway shipments to Canada.

"At the time of making oath there must be no American lien or claim on the articles exported."

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

NOVEMBER 18, 1939

ITALIAN MAFS IN MARBLE — By Joseph C. Harsch
An analysis of the problems facing Italy as this perplexed country examines its horizons and wonders if opportunism is a more successful means of achievement than force or ideological consistency.

CANADA CHOOSES — By Charles E. Gratke
Britain's American Dominion is finding plowshares more powerful than swords as it swings its huge farm and industrial resources into step with wartime needs.

HOW TO SURVIVE THE BIG GAME — By H. Sydney Hayward Jr.
Veteran of four years of college football week ends tells all for the benefit of under-graduates faced with dilemmas financial and feminine.

FRANCE'S FIRST SAILOR — By William Henry Chamberlin
Intimate sketch of Admiral Francois Darlan, Commander of the French Navy.

THE FEDERAL COURTS SET UP HOUSEKEEPING — By Richard Lee Strout
How the trend toward greater efficiency in the Federal judiciary has culminated in a system of co-ordinated management of their own finances.

EVERY FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND — By Sanford Bates
The Executive Director of Boys' Clubs of America tells how he develops wholesome citizens from the underprivileged youths of the city streets.

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Officials Irked As Banks Pay Debts to RFC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Administration officials are concerned, because the nation's banks are trying to pay off their debts to Uncle Sam.

Because of record-breaking deposits in the banks, officials would like to see the banks increase their capital instead of reducing it as they do when they pay off the Government obligations.

The debts are owed to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and are represented by $600,000,000 of preferred stock purchased from the banks to bolster their capital after the hectic bank holiday days of 1933. The $600,000,000 is what is still owed of $1,147,715,771 originally advanced for bank capital purposes.

In the last two months, the banks have retired $5,599,524 of this Government-owned stock while "selling" the RFC $1,675,000 of new shares. The "sales" are a technical means of loaning capital to banks.

Traditionally, a bank is supposed to have one dollar of capital for every $10 of deposits it has, as a protection for depositors and to keep the stockholders' stake in a bank commensurate with the deposit responsibilities undertaken.

As the condition of banks has strengthened steadily since 1933, they have made enough money and attracted enough new investors in bank common stock to pay off substantial portions of the RFC investment.

But at the same time, due to the influx of foreign gold and the continuance of Federal deficit spending, deposits in banks have grown rapidly, thus increasing the amount of capital needed to maintain the ratio of capital to deposits.

The increase in deposits has gone so far that it is almost a daily chore of the Comptroller of the Currency to urge some bank to increase its capital.

If the bank can't raise the additional capital locally, it can get it from the RFC.

The rise in bank deposits is shown in a comparison of 1933's total of $37,998,000,000 with today's estimated $56,000,000,000.

Cocoa Prices Jump On News Britain To Buy Gold Coast Crop

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—A wave of buying in the cocoa futures market today on news that the British Government proposed to buy the entire British West Africa crop pushed prices up ⅝ to around ½ cent a pound at the start of trading.

Official cables received in the trade said the British Government has undertaken to purchase the African Gold Coast's 1939-40 production "as a war measure."

If the transaction is completed, it would mean, cocoa interests said, the United States would have to find other sources to cover fully its annual consumption of 225,000 long tons, the largest taken by any nation. Great Britain's annual consumption has been around 100,000 tons.

The Gold Coast's output has been rated at around 250,000 tons annually. Some interests suggested Britain's plan might involve the sale of some cocoa abroad to obtain foreign exchange for other war purchases.

In the past the Gold Coast has supplied a large part of this country's import requirements. According to trade sources, there are other cocoa producing areas in West Africa not affected by the proposed British purchase, and the commodity also is produced in some quantity in South America.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 13

Div in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.40	Am Pneumt pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.40	Bird & Son, Inc	12	12	12	11½
8.75	Bos & Alb	84½	84	84¼	84
8.00	Bos Edison	146½	145⅞	145⅞	146
5.00	Bos Elevated	44¾	44½	44½	44¾
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	18	18	18	17⅞
..	B&M pr pf	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	13
..	B&M st A pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
..	B&M st B pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
..	Bos & Prov	23	23	23	20
..	Copper Range	6¼	6	6	6
..	E G&E pr pf	3½	3½	3½	3½
..	E G&E pr pf	36	35¼	35½	36
1.00b	Employers Gr	21	21	21	20⅝
..	Mergenthaler	16½	15½	15½	16¼
..	N E G&S pf	40	40	40	39⅞
1.15	Narr Rac A	47⅛	44½	44⅝	47
4.50a	N E T&T	118½	117¾	118	118½
..	Old Colony	50c	40c	40c	50c
..	Old Col ctf dep	20c	20c	20c	30c
.40	Shawmut As	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
1.25a	Torrington	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	30¼
2.50	Unit Shoe M	79¾	79¼	79¼	79½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43½	42¾	42¾	43
..	Utah H & T	65c	60c	65c	60c

(a) Ex-dividend. (b) Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Canadian Int'l Inv Tr, Ltd. 5% pf	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Cushmans S pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Silverwood Dairies, Ltd.	40c cum pfc pf	20c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Walker & Co "A"	50c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Extra				
Rich's, Inc	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Final				
Atlas Press Co	20c	..	Dec. 11	Dec. 5
Kellogg Co	$1	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 22
Newmarket Mfg	$1.50	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 9
Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc.	$3	..	Nov. 25	Nov. 15
Purity Bak	85c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Rollins Hosiery Mills, Inc. (Del)	$4	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Irregular				
Goodall Sec	50c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
No Emp Mines	40c	..	Dec. 12	Nov. 24
Liquidating				
Utils Co	$6.50	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Resumed				
Eagle-Picher L	20c	..	Dec. 8	Nov. 24
Pennroad Corp	10c	..	Dec. 26	Nov. 24
Regular				
Abbotts Dairies	25c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Allied Stores pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Am Cap pr pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Atlas Corp	25c	..	Dec. 4	Nov. 17
Do $30 6% pf	75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Belding Corticelli	51	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Bullocks	50c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 13
Carolina T & T Co	$2	Q	Dec. 21	Dec.14
Chic Corp pf	75c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Cent Ark Pub Svc Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Crown Cork & Seal Co, Ltd	40c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Crum & Forster Ins Shrs A & B	30c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 17
Do pf A & B	$1.75	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 17
Dowinguez O F	25c	..	Nov. 30	Nov. 17
Eagle-Pich L pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Firestone T&R pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Fishman (M. H.)	15c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Fitzsimmons & Con D and D	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Hanley (James) Co	7½c			
	87½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Homestake M	37½c	M	Nov. 25	Nov. 20
Indus Bk of Hartford (Conn)	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Kaufmann DS pf	$1.25	P	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Lane Wells	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Lee Merc	25c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Louisville Prov pf	4c	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Motor Finance	25c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 18
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 16
Northland Greyh Lines Inc	$6.50 cv pf	$1.62½	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 12
Package Mch	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Prosperity Co pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Rich's Inc 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Toledo Edison 7% pf	58¼c	M	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Do 5% pf	41 2-3c	M	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Un El Fisher	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
U S Gypsum pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
U S Rubber 1 pf	$6	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 8
W Virginia Water Svc Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Whiting Corp 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3²⁄₈s 43-41 Mch	104.22	104.22	104.22
1	3¼s 41	105.9	105.9	105.9
26	3³⁄₈s '47-43	109.10	109.10	109.10
1	3¼s 45-43	109.10	109.10	109.10
5	4¼s 52-47	118.13	118.2	118.6
2	2s '47	103.10	103.8	103.10
44	2½s 53-49	103.8	103.8	103.8
15	2²⁄₈s 54-51	104.22	104.22	104.22
1	3s 55-51	107.13	107.13	107.13
28	2⅞s 60-55	104.24	104.19	104.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s 49-44	107.2	107.2	107.2

Home Owners Loan

3	3s 52-44	106.19	196.14	196.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Alleghany cv 5s '..	79	78¾	79
1	Alleghany cv 5s '49	71½	71½	71½
26	Alleghany 5s '50 st	43	42	42
2	Alleg & West 4s '98	60	55	60
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	96	96	96
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
8	Am & For P 5s 2030	62	61¾	62
3	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	102¾	103
25	Am T&T 5½s '43	109⅞	109½	109¾
11	Am 8&8 3¼s '66	107⅛	106½	107
9	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅝	107¼	107¼
5	Am WW&E 6s '75	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107¼	107¼	107¾
7	And C Nitra de '67	37	37	37
8	Arm Del 4s '57	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
3	Arm Del 4s '55	99	98¾	98¾
20	AT&SF 4s '95	107½	107	107
7	AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅝	103½	103½
2	A C Line 1st 4s '52	78	78	78
5	A C Line cit 4s '52	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
2	A C Line 4½s '64	63	63	63
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
11	Atl Refin 3s '53	105½	105½	105½
2	AuhAutocv4¾s'39	32	32	32
1	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	102½	102½	102½
5	B&O rfg 6s '95	31¼	31	31
31	B&O rig 6s '95 ct	30½	30¼	30½
3	B&O rig 5s '95	27½	27	27
8	B&O rfg os '95 ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
2	B&O 5s '96 F	26¾	26¾	26¾
19	B&O25s '96 F ct	27	26½	26¾
1	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	26½	26½	26½
42	B&O cv 4½s '60	18¾	18¼	18¾
8	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3	B&O 1st 4s '48	65¼	65¼	65¼
4	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	80	80	80
10	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¾	107⅝	107¾
22	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	104⅜	104	104
26	Beth Stl 3½s '52	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛
15	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	99½	99¼	99½
53	Boston & Me 5s '67	43⅜	42¼	42¼
36	Bost & Me 4²⁄₈s '61	43⅜	42½	42¾
23	Boston & Me 5s '55	44⅛	43	43⅛
13	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	80	79¾	79¾
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	111	111	111
4	Bkly Gas 5s '57 B	105	105	105
1	Bush Term 5s '55	43½	43½	43½
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Can Sou 5s '62	87	87	87
5	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101½	101½	101½
15	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100½	100	100
8	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101¼	101	101
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99¼	98½	98½
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98½	98½	98½
2	Can Pac 5s '44	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Can Pac 5s '54	82	82	82
4	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	8¼	8	8¼
7	Cen Pac 5s '60	53½	53¼	53½
8	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¾	73¾	73¾
10	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18	18	18
14	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15	15	15
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
2	ChampionP&F 4¾s50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	ChumpP&F 1st 4¾s50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	C&O 4½s '92	120¾	120¾	120¾
12	C&O 3½s '96D	98¾	98½	98¾
6	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	98½	98½
12	C&O rfg 3½s '63F	104¼	104¼	104½
14	Chi & Alton 3s '49	11⅛	10½	10½
2	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	90	90	90
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	84¾	84¾	84¾
20	CB&Q gen 4s '58	93½	93¼	93½
13	CB&Q 4s '49	102¾	102	102¾
12	CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	98¾	98	98
1	Chi & Erie 5s '82	86	86	86
2	Chi I & L 5s '66	4	4	4
23	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7⅞	7½	7½
11	CMSP&P 5s ser A 2000	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
20	CM&SP 4½s 89	24½	24¼	24½
10	Chi&NW 6²⁄₃s 36	16	15⅝	15⅝
2	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
25	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	4⅛	4	4⅛
5	Chi & NW 4s 87	14¾	14¾	14¾
5	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107	107	107
3	Ch Un Sta4s '44	105	105	105
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106½	106½	106½
7	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105½	105⅜	105⅜
5	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94	94	94
10	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	93	92¾	92¾
2	Cin Gas& El 3¼s '66	108	107½	108
2	CCC&StL 4½s '77	56½	56	56½
6	Cler Un Term 5s'73	82½	81½	82½
1	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75¾	73⅜	73⅜
7	Col F & I 5s '43	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Col & So 4½s '80	37½	37	37½
21	ColumbiaG 5s '56 May	103	102⅞	103
4	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104	103⅞	104
1	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	ComwlthEd3½s'68	110	110	110
90	ComwlthEdcv3½s'58	123¼	122	123
2	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅝	105	105⅜
15	Con Edis 3¼s '58	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
1	Consol Gas 5s '60	62¼	62¼	62¼
3	Consum Pow 3½s '70	109⅝	109½	109½
2	Consum Pow 3½s '67	108	107⅞	108
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	108½	108½	108½
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
4	Crown Cork 4½s '48	101	100⅞	100⅞
9	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	13¾	11½	11¾
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	46½	46½	46½
2	Cuba R R 5s '52	37¼	37	37
5	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	63¼	63	63¼
3	D & R G West 5s '78	63	63	63
12	Det Ed 4½s '61	111½	111⅛	111⅜
3	Det Ed 3½s '66	110½	110¼	110¼
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	97¾	97¼	97¼
22	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
3	Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Erie rfg 5s '67	15⅝	15½	15½
11	Erie rfg 5s '75	15¾	15½	15¾
7	Erie 1st 4s '96	50⅛	50	50
32	Erie gen lien 4s '96	20¾	20½	20½
2	Erie cv 4s '53 B	19	19	19
5	FirestoneT&R pf 3½s	106	105⅞	106
28	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9⅜	9	9
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	72½	72½	72½
7	Goodrich 4¼s '56	104	104	104
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98	98	98
4	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	82⅞	82¾	82⅞
5	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82⅞	82¾	82⅞
12	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102⅜	102½	102½
3	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91⅞	91¾	91¾
3	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
1	Gulf M & N 5½s '50	83	83	83
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
10	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	106⅜	106½	106⅜
1	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	54	54	54
2	Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	98	98	98
17	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	36¼	36	36¼
2	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46½	46½	46½
4	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111¼	111	111¼
2	Ill Cen 4s '53	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	52	51⅝	52
11	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	47¾	47¾	47¾
7	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	51¾	51¼	51¾
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	48¼	48¼	48¼
8	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅝	107¼	107⅝
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	29¼	29¼	29¼
10	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66ct	69½	69½	69½
75	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	70¼	70	70
1	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	90¾	90¾	90¾
9	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	16	16	16
15	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	58	57¼	57¾
1	Int Paper 6s '55	93	93	93
27	Int Paper 5s '47	99¾	99¼	99¾
18	Int T&T 4½s '52	44⅝	44½	44⅝
5	Int T&T 5s '55	49½	49½	49½
10	Jones&LaugStl4¼s'61	95¾	95¼	95¼
9	K C South 5s '50	68¼	67¾	67¾
1	K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
1	Kentucky Cen 4s '87	105½	105½	105½
5	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	80	80	80
5	Kings Co Lt 4s '54	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Lac Gas 5½s'53	49¼	49	49
1	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	49¼	49	49
1	Lac Gas 5½s'60D	49	49	49
3	Lac Gas 5s'42	83	83	83
12	Lautaro Nit inc '75	33	32½	32½
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
4	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19½	19¾	19½
2	LehValli4½s 2003 asd	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg	14	14	14
5	Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '40	86½	86½	86½
2	Louis&Ark Bdge 4s '45	83	83	83
8	Louis&N un 4s'40	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
3	Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	82½	82½	82½
2	Maine Cen 4s '45	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Maine Cen 4½s'60	53	53	53
1	Manati Sug 4s '57	38½	38½	48½
31	Manhat Ry 4s '90	71	70½	71
25	Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	70⅞	70¼	70¼
10	Manhat Ry 2d4s 2013	38	38	38
9	ManitowGB⅝N⅜s41	15	15	15
1	Marion StShov6s47	72	72	72
1	McCrory Strs 5s '51	107	107	107
3	Mead Corp 6s '45A	103½	103½	103½
8	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100⅞	100⅝	100½
5	Midland RR NJ 5s '40	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	26¼	26¼	26¼
24	M-K-2Tex 5s '62A	23¼	22¼	22⅝
10	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9¼	9	9¼
2	M⅝K-Tex 1st 4s '90	34½	33½	33½
10	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	19⅝	19	19⅜
52	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	21¼	21¼	21¼
16	Mo Pac 5s '77F	14	14	14
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
9	Mo Pac 5s '80H	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
9	Mo Pac 5s '81I	14	14	14
23	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	28	28	28
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110½	110½	110½
2	MonWPa Pub Sv6s65	108½	108½	108½
15	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2	Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	106½	106½	106½
1	Nassau El 4s '51	39	39	39
7	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106¾	106½	106¾
4	Nat Distill 3½s '49	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
17	Nat Steel 3s '65	100⅝	100½	100½
2	NEngT&T 4½s'61B	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
3	NO Tex&M 5s '35 A	31¼	31	31
15	NYC rfg 3s 2013	64¼	64	64¼
29	NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57	57⅛
10	NYC cn 4s '98	60	60	60
9	NYC & HR 4s '42	87½	87½	87½
3	NYC&HR 3½s '97	77¾	77½	77½
4	NYCh&StI 5½s '74 A	65½	65¼	65¼
16	NY Ch & St L 4½s '78	57¼	57	57¼
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	80¾	80¾	80¾
1	NY Dock cv 5s '47	52½	52½	52½
10	NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	54⅞	54⅞
9	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108½	108	108
4	NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
22	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19¾	19¼	19¼
27	NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¾	18½	18½
3	NYNH&H 4s '56	15	15	15
15	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14½	14½	14½
6	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7⅛	7	7⅛
1	NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11	NY Steam 3½s'63	103¾	103½	103½
1	NY St&W rfg 5s '37	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	NY Trap R 6s 46	85	85	85
4	NY W & Bost 4½s 46	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
4	Niagara FallP3½s66	110	110	110
6	Norfolk & Sou 5s 41	55	55	55
3	Nor Pac 6s 2047	58¼	58	58
5	Nor Pac 6s 2047 reg	57¾	57¼	57¼
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	48	48
8	Nor Pac 4s 97	68¾	68¾	68¾
14	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108½	108	108½
2	Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¾	108½	108½
1	Ohio Ed 3¼s '72	105	105	105
7	Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	77¼	77¼	77¼
2	Pacific Sst 1st 46	60	60	60
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	106½	106½	106½
13	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
8	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112	111½	111½
1	Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	107½	107	107½
11	Para Bway 3s 55 ct	48⅜	47¼	47¼
4	Para Pict cv 3½s 47	84	84	84
15	Pen Co 4s 63	101½	101	101
6	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	107	106¾	107
21	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
3	Pen RR gen 5s 68	108	107¾	107¾
2	Pen RR cv 4½s 60	117¼	117¼	117¼
66	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	100¼	99¾	100
7	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	86¾	86½	86½
3	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96¼	96	96
3	Pen RR 3¾s 70	88½	88	88½
3	Pen RR 3½s 52	86	85⅝	85⅞
6	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	63½	67½	67½
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
11	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
8	Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105⅛	105⅛
6	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
5	Ph Read C&I 3s '73	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
11	Phillips Pet 3s '48	112	112	112
1	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105	105	105
1	PCC & St L 4½s '77	98½	98½	98½
1	PCC & S L 4½s '42B	106½	106½	106½
1	PCC&StW 4½s'60C	97¾	97¾	97¾
6	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	80⅛	80	80
174	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18¼	17¾	17¾
1	Potomac El P 3½s '66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4	PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Readg 4½s '97 A	73	72	72
3	Rem Rand 4½s '56 ww	99	99	99
1	Repub Steel 4½s '61	93½	93½	93½
1	Repub Steel 4½s '56	94½	94½	94½
5	Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	13½	13	13
2	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	10¼	10¼	10¼
5	Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	97½	97	97½
8	StLPeo&NW5s'48	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
9	St L S F5s '50B	10	9	10
3	St L S F 4½s'78	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
13	St L S F 4s'50 A	10	9½	9⅝
1	St L S F 4s'50A ct	9½	9½	9½
1	St L SW 5s '52	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	St L2SW rfg 5s'90	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	St L SW 1st 4s'89	60	60	60
2	San Ant Pub Svc 4s'63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Schulco 6½s '46 B st	30	30	30
11	Seab A L cn 6s'45	8½	8⅜	8½
1	Sears R & E 4s '67	7½	7½	7½
13	Shell Un 2½s'54	95¼	95

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street,, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

England

Cheshire

Chester: Town Hall, 7:45 p. m., Dec. 1.

Durham

Darlington: Co-operative Hall, Priestgate, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Staffordshire

Wolverhampton: Wulfruna Hall, Civic Hall, Mitre Fold, 2:45 p. m., Nov. 26.

Surrey

Richmond: Richmond Theater, The Green, 1:30 p. m., Dec. 2.

Philippine Islands

Baguio: Church Building, 33 Bokawkan Road, 8 p. m., Dec. 23.
Manila: Scottish Rite Temple, Taft Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 21.

United States

California

Calexico: Calexico High School, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Colorado

Boulder: Church Edifice, Thirteenth Street and Mapleton Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Englewood: Englewood High School Auditorium, 3600 Block, South Broadway, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Greeley: Ninth Avenue Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Florida

Jacksonville (First Church): Duval County Armory, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Illinois

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Murphysboro: Murphysboro Township High School Auditorium, Twenty-first and Spruce, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.
Paris: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.
Peoria (Second Church): Majestic Theater, 212 South Jefferson Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Indiana

Elwood: Elwood High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Hobart: Strand Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Lebanon: Lebanon High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.
Plymouth: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Iowa

Des Moines (First Church): Church Edifice, 3750 Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Kansas

Parsons: Municipal Building, Seventeenth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Kentucky

Frankfort: High School Auditorium, Shelby and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Maryland

Annapolis: Annapolis High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 19.
Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, 102 West University Parkway, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 20.

Massachusetts

Marlboro: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
New Bedford: New Bedford High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Wellesley (auspices First Church): Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 19.

Michigan

Ann Arbor (First Church): Rackham School of Graduate Studies, 901 East Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 19.
Pontiac: Pontiac High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Port Huron: Church Edifice, Sixth and Union Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Organization at University of Minnesota): Burton Hall Auditorium, University Campus, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Missouri

Carthage: Tiger Theater, West Side of Square, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.
Moberly: Merchants Hotel, Reed and Clark Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Division Street and Burlington Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Lewistown: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Livingston: Elks Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Missoula: Student Union Theater, University Campus, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 24.

Nebraska

Scottsbluff: Oto Theater, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (First Church): Church Edifice, 4 South Brighton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 24.
Rutherford: Rutherford High School, Mortimer Avenue and Elliott Place, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

New York

Dobbs Ferry: Dobbs Ferry High School Auditorium, Broadway, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.
Rye (auspices First Church, Port Chester): Rye High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 24.
Troy: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 19-23 Third Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 19.
Watertown: South Junior High SCchool, Washington Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.

Ohio

Maumee: Maumee High School Auditorium, Sackett Street and Cass Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Newark: Church Edifice, Hudson Avenue at Wyoming Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 24.
Norwood: Norwood Roller Rink, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Oregon

Astoria: Viking Theater, Twelfth Street, between Commercial and Bond, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Forest Grove: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

South Dakota

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 305 Sixth Avenue, S. E., 3 p. m., Nov. 19.
Huron: Church Edifice, Illinois Avenue, S. W., and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: H. Clay Evans School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Texas

Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Laredo: Hamilton Hotel Convention Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Sherman: High School Auditorium, Crockett and King Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Virginia

Lynchburg: Little Theater, Rivermont Avenue at Rhode Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 19.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Church Auditorium, Sixteenth Avenue at East Denny Way, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, Eighth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Third Church): Davidson Theater, 621 North Third Street, 12:10 p. m.; and Church Edifice, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Wyoming

Laramie: Presbyterian Church, Sixth Street and Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Sheridan: Linden School Auditorium, Linden Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc, Fifth Sunday Dec. 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Dec. 3, Jan. 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc on Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

New York

New York—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc. on Nov. 19.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Nov. 26, Dec. 10, 24, Jan. 14, 28.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m, WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 3, 31, Jan. 28.

Ohio

Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc. on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17, 31, Jan. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 17, Jan. 21.

Inland Waterway Completion Urged

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The still unbuilt 31 miles of canal in New Jersey, to complete the Atlantic intra-coastal waterway, Nov. 13 concerned the men responsible for the inland shipping route stretching between Miami and Boston.

In an address prepared for delivery before the convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association of which he is President, J. Hampton Moore declared, "This missing link continues to menace life and property and leave us a Nation at a point where we would probably be most vulnerable to attack."

The need for an inland watercourse, he said, was demonstrated during the World War.

"Munitions and supplies found their way over the waterways, but they were still inadequate. Enemy U-boats were patrolling our coast. They were actually sinking American ships. They sank trawlers outside of Boston while this Association was in convention there."

River and harbor developments were held to be "the business of Congress, and Congress alone" by Preston Estep, assistant to Congressman Dewey Short (R) of Missouri, President of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

"There isn't any super-individual, or board of super-men, or professional planners that should be given this authority," he asserted.

Los Angeles County Has 1,086,143 Autos

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—More automobiles are registered in this County than in Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Nevada combined, reports the Automobile Club of Southern California. The County's total is given as 1,086,143 vehicles.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PHOTO FINISHING plant, established 1901, rapidly growing direct-by-mail business in center of population; best possible mail connections: $5500. Otto G. Striegel, Litchfield, Ill.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CORSETIERES

MANCHESTER, N. H., 78 Liberty St.—Mrs. G. Blandin, representative for Smart Form, a garment correctly fitted to every type of figure. Phone 3447-J.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—One piece of George II Period English silver. Box J-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—7-room home, 4 bedrooms; nice garden; garage; close to stores, church, school and train; quiet, residential street; good heat; $55.00 month. Phone MRS. COPP, RI 6-5156-R.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—Home for lovely stray tiger kitten (female) Address "HOPE ACRES," East Pepperell, Mass.; telephone Pepperell 14-ring-13.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FURNISHED—Immediate occupancy, desirable home; suitable for family, tea room, guest house, or apartments; fine location; delightful climate; would rent. 2314 Hayne Ave., Aiken, S. C.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO sales and service, all work guaranteed; sound system for sale or rentals. 207 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 689 Leon A. Osborne.

ROOMS TO LET

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Sunny room, private home; desirable location, 18 mins. from downtown Washington; gentlemen preferred. 208 Washington Terrace, Temple 4245.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 E. 18th St.—Beautiful room, private home, reasonable; (B. M. T. Brighton line, Kingshighway Sta.). ESp. 5-0833.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 229 St. John's Pl. Main 2-2998—Sunny room; innersprings; use kitchen; block 2 subways, church. SMITH.

N. Y. C., 96th (Central Park West)—Quiet, nicely furnished singles, doubles; piano, elevator; near 1st Church, transportation. AC. 2-9260.

N. Y. C., West 55th — Beautiful modern room, bath; business person. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMIT, N. J., 20 miles from N. Y. C.—Attractive rooms, lovely outlook, quiet. 79 New England Ave. Tel. Summit 6-5426.

TORONTO, ONT.—Pleasant furnished rooms, private home; adults; home comforts and breakfast. 23 Roblock Avenue. LO 4213.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street N. W.—Attractive room, running water; downtown, good neighborhood; excellent meals if desired.

SALESMEN WANTED

EXPERIENCED commission lumber salesman covering eastern markets to sell Appalachian hardwoods and dense N. C. pine; full cooperation. WRIGHT-BACHMAN LUMBER CO., Forest City, N. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ W. Hollis St., Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

TAILORING

LADIES' and gentlemen's tailoring and alterations, cleaning and pressing; fine suits and coats; prices very reasonable GRAVAS, 698 Elm, Manchester, N. H.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

ZIPPER REPAIRING

ZIPPERS repaired or replaced on all clothing and luggage; very reasonable. ZIPPER SERVICE, 19 W. 34th, N. Y. C. Wi 7-7770.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

.50 Dinners
17th CAFETERIA
One block west of the White House
724 17th ST. N. W.

505½ Eleventh N. W. (Near E)
LEWIS WATCH SHOP
Agency Elgin, Hamilton, Longines
Factory-Trained Watchmaker in Charge of Repairs
NA. 9175

$6.50—DU-ART
Permanent Wave $5.00
Other Permanents $2.50 up
Every Tuesday and Wednesday, Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c (except style wave).
METROPOLITAN BEAUTY SHOP
617 7TH ST. N. W. ME 5674

HATS *"That Are Different"*
All Styles and Sizes
REGULAR PRICE—$2.00
Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
5022 CONN. AVE. WOodley 9831

Letter Writers Service
907 15th St., N. W. Room 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing
Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

KAY MORARRE
Complete Beauty Service
GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST. N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN

MERRILL HAVEN FARM
514 Court Street
Call 514 to order
Dairy Products for Every Meal

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

Stokol--Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready Now With
50 CHRISTMAS CARDS
Imprinted with your name—choice of 10 designs or an assortment of all designs.
$1.00
Send for colored, illustrated circular, NOW.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Hats
Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Good Shoes and Stockings
Portland—Lewiston—Augusta—Rumford

Randall Coal — McAllister Coke
FUEL OIL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

J. R. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Special Orders Given Attention Now for Christmas
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

Watches of Reliability
—LEADING MAKES—
Satisfaction Guaranteed
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Christmas Neckwear Prettier Than Ever!
BROWN & BATCHELDER

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

FARNHAM'S CLEANERS AND DYERS
Nu-Way Cleaning
8 No. Main St. Telephone 2904

THE NEEDLE NOOK
Novelties for the
Christmas Box!
Mrs. W. E. Eastman 45 School St.
Opposite Tel. Office Tel. 1932

Standard Plumbing
American Radiator Heaters
Master Kraft Oil Burners
NELSON DANE
53 South Street Tel. 1046

LEVINE'S
Wearing Apparel
82 North Main Street Tel. 2228

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

The best kid gloves made in France
The best sold in America!
Breath-taking Christmas Gifts!
Harry G. Emmons

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
Super Shell
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

AIR CONDITIONED
Daeris Restaurant and Tea Room
Morrill Bldg.
Centrally Located Corner of Third St. and Central Ave.
Fountain Service. Ice Cream our own make
Tourists Welcome.
Eat Your Thanksgiving Dinner Here

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73
We can deliver food for
3 MEALS A DAY

E. ANTON FURNITURE, Inc.
Household Furnishings, Antiques
36 Third St. Tel. 856
We have choice and complete line to select from. Get something for the home for Christmas gift.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Keep Warm in Our TWO-WAY Coat
$19.50
When the thermometer drops, a quick flick of the wrist zips in an extra lining—giving you THREE layers of warmth. For mild days, simply remove the extra lining.
"Floyd's Quality Clothing Costs No More"
Charles M. Floyd Co.

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Leavitt's will save its customers thousands of dollars this season
We bought huge quantities of staple merchandise at mid-summer rock bottom prices and we're selling it that same way in spite of later price advances
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Great Dept. Store

Place your order now for Thanksgiving Delivery of Choice Tender Turkeys
R. HECKER & CO.
191 Douglas St. Phone 2130

Fashion's Foremost Styles In the Most Wanted Furs
You can buy your fur coat with confidence at Varick's
CONVENIENT BUDGET PAY PLAN
JOHN B. VARICK CO.

If it's electrical we have it!
Electrical Contractors
Robert A. Horace Co.
78 MANCHESTER ST.

The Broderick Hair Shop
Permanents!
Act now and have your hair ready and at its best for the call to the games, dances, or dinner.
86 MANCHESTER STREET

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Draperies and Slip Covers
Made-to-Order
Upholstering
A. P. PRATT
24 Concord Street Phone 6660

Delicious Thanksgiving Dinner assured for years to come
Prepared in a Westinghouse Electric Range. We will gladly explain terms.
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

MILK *and* CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door.
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOUTH ROAD

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

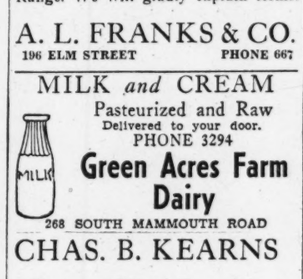
Gelinas Cleaners
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

CHRISTMAS CARDS
50c to $1 a Box
Newest Wrappings at moderate prices
Select now while selection is complete
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Fearon's Ice Cream
20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Ask about our Specials for Weddings and Parties
Phone 3234 405 E. Spruce Street

For Friday's Dish
Use
NEWTON'S FISH
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Crossword Quiz Answers



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NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

Why not eat Thanksgiving dinner on fine new
Dining Room Furniture!
Company coming? It's a good time to refurnish the dining room. Let us show you our fine variety of dining room sets.
Convenient budget payments arranged.
A. A. MOONEY FURNITURE CO.
Central and Franklin Streets

Smart New TABLES
Beautifully Styled
Superbly Built
Moderately Priced
They will add that desired touch and beauty to your home.
"Quality Furniture for Over Fifty Years!"
C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S
Make Somebody Happy Today
SERVE ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
We Have It In All Forms
35 East Hollis St. Tel. 950

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

HENRY G. MINSENBERGER
Shoes Hosiery Handbags

NEWPORT RHODE ISLAND

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
ELIZABETH ARDEN SALON
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

"Ole Virginny"
FRUIT CAKE
● Made the old fashion way; dark, moist, rich, filled with fruits and nuts aplenty. Its delectable homemade flavor has delighted epicures for 68 years. The perfect gift . . . or your own family will love it. 3-4-5-lb sizes, in beautiful metal gift box.
Shuman's
119 KING STREET

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.
OSSIE & ODESSA
1125 KING STREET
Exclusive Wearing Apparel
Ladies, Misses, Juniors
Open till 8:00 p. m.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

(Continued)

WASHINGTON & KANE
Realtors—Insurance
1615 King St. Phone 1621
Alexandria, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

Christmas Gifts
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2912 Washington Ave.
Newport News, Va.

Select Your
SPODE CHINA
at
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

Quality Furniture ! Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

FRANK R. FORD
INCORPORATED
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Telephone 25345
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia
FORMERLY GALE-FORD CO.
"Jewelers"

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
For Thanksgiving Entertaining
Fine Linens, China, Glass, Silverware and all necessary Kitchenwares Furniture, Beds and Bedding and other home needs for the holiday season

—WRIGHT—
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compco Dye Works Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

Jackson Stationery Co.
Greeting Cards, Gifts and Complete Line of Stationery for All Occasions
DIAL 2-8661
Shop No. 9, Patrick Henry Hotel Bldg.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits, and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

"THE STORE AHEAD"
Will H. Melet Co.
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
FLORSHEIM SHOES
EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"If It's Quality — Try the Empire"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
Phone 600, 601, 602, 603

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

(Continued)

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.
West Virginia's Largest Retail Organization
Where Your Dollars Buy More
Stores located in:
CHARLESTON LOGAN
CLARKSBURG MORGANTOWN
CLENDENIN POINT PLEASANT
FAIRMONT RIPLEY
GRAFTON SPENCER
WEST UNION HUNTINGTON

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Do your Christmas shopping now at great savings during our
40th Anniversary Sale

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H Johnson, Mgr.

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
Headquarters for Stokley's Finest Products
236 Milford St. Phones 74-75-76-77

HUNTINGTON

Man Tailored Women's Suits and Coats

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Ave.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Ave.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Ave.

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. Morrison Dept. Store
831 FOURTH AVE. All Busses Stop There

George H. Wright Co.
Men's Wearing Apparel
952 Fourth Ave. Phone 24203

THE SMART SHOP
Ladies' Ready to Wear Apparel
Exclusive But Not Expensive
848 Fourth Avenue Phone 6286

ART LINEN SHOP
Linens Handkerchiefs Underwear
309-311 9TH ST. TEL. 21929

Huntington Dry Goods Co.
Where Ninth Street crosses Third Ave.
The Store for Thrifty People

Thackston Bros. Tire Company

United States Tires and Batteries, Philco Radios, Maytag Washers, Westinghouse Refrigerators
6TH AVE. AT 10TH ST.
PHONE 5171

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

WHEELING

See "The Owl"
CHRISTMAS CARDS
and You Will See the Best of All
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

SEE NEXT PAGE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily

Hudson's Bay Company. INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.
Headquarters for Winter Needs
- WINTER CLOTHING
- WINTER SPORTS

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs

General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
STERLING SHOES LTD.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY
Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

Hudson's Bay Company. INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.
"HUDSONIA"
Suits and topcoats for men.
Style leaders in their price field.

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Real Estate
Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 ELGIN AVENUE

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

See the New
Dictator Radios
You'll want the new improvements—The Greater Value in DICTATORS for Complete radio entertainment.
37.95 to 109.50
Radios, Fourth Floor
Hudson's Bay Company. INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, Ltd.

FLOWERS
THE **ROSERY** LTD.
ESTAB. 1905
427 PORTAGE AVE.

C. DILNUTT
For Knitted Suits, Woolen Dresses, and Tailored Silks
E. M. ISBISTER
Millinery
New Fall Styles in All Shades
309 SMITH STREET PHONE 21 922

Hats AFFLECK'S Caps
Exclusive Hatters to Men
Affleck Hat Shop
321 Portage Avenue

M. J. DILGER
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Silverware Diamonds
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairs. Official Time Inspector, C. N. Railways.
100 OSBORNE STREET

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

A Black Business Handled White
JUBILEE COAL CO. LTD.
236 OSBORNE STREET
W. E. McNAMARA Manager
Phones Bus. 42871 Res. 404 150

GENUINE JERSEY MILK
in the New
CREAM TOP Bottle
Exclusively featured by
CITY DAIRY, Ltd.
Notre Dame and Adelaide Phone 87647

Every Day is Bargain Day
SAFEWAY

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RCA-VICTOR
RADIOS, RECORDS and RECORD PLAYERS
BERT RYMAL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
116 King St. E. 2-3566

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Bring the Kiddies Up the Chimney to Toytown
FIFTH FLOOR
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized MILK
Freshly churned BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored ICE CREAM
Fresh EGGS
Call **2-5741**
for regular or special delivery

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

Hackett's
SHOE REPAIRING
Dyeing a Specialty
Prompt City-Wide Delivery Service
TWO STORES PHONE
82 Bank at Queen 2-3709
428 Bank at Gladstone 2-4700

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing SUPERTEST Washing

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
901 BANK STREET 7-0610
82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS

For Luncheon
You will like our tea room
For Ice Cream
Stop at Our Soda Fountain
A Complete Stock of Toilet Articles
GRAHAM'S DRUG STORE
90 SPARKS ST. 2-4837

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

TORONTO

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

Lourden Taylor
Specializing in Exclusive Half-Size Dresses
2516 Yonge St. MO. 4246
Branch, 446 Eglinton Ave. W. HU. 3555

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours; 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

MEN'S SHIRTS
immaculately finished to professional standards.
DRESS SHIRTS
cellophane wrapped to keep them dust free.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

"GRENIER"
COMBINATIONS .$2.95 to $12.50
GIRDLES .....$1 to $7.50
BRAS. .....$1 to $1.95
Kate J. Nicol
32 Bloor W.

WARLOW'S
CAKE SHOP
575 ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST
Eccles Cakes Our Specialty
FOR DELIVERY, PHONE LO.8453

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5009

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

The **Hoodleigh**
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's *Lushus* TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

See Our Displays of *New*
FURNITURE
R. H. Williams & Sons Ltd.
The Glasgow House
Ladies' Dresses, Hats, Coats

Moffatt's LIMITED
Phone 7403
1834 Scarth Street, Regina

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.
Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-Date Electrical Store
1816 Scarth Street Regina

VOGUE Beauty Shop
A. S. ANDREE, Mgr.
Mrs. Andree won honorable mention for hair styling at the recent convention in Winnipeg.
PHONE 6771

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS

SOUVENIR MINIATURES
Painted from life or photographs
Likeness a Speciality
GRACE CRESWELL
Asso. of Royal Society of Miniature Painters, etc. 13, St. Georges Square, London, S. W. 1. VIC. 3306.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms QUIET. Modern appointments.

GOOD COMPANIONS—A house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed; moderate. Miss Bannister, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 3359.

DRESSMAKING

LONDON, WIMBLEDON—High class dressmaking, tailoring, at home (or visiting 1/- per hour); making, cut and fit service. MIRIAM PRATT, 94, Broadway, Wimbledon, S. W. 19.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

ELOCUTION

PUBLIC speaking taught simply, original speeches prepared for all occasions in a few hours; brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, F. R. S. A., Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. 1. Mayfair 9500.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRIANGLE AGENCY, tel. PAL. 4477, 5 Aldermans Hill, London, N. 13—Commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

HOUSES TO LET

NORBURY, London, S. W. 16—To let, small house, furnished or unfurnished, very convenient. Box W-1495, BCM/CSM, London.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Let me re-make that old chair or regenerate your home. Reliable decoration, interior or exterior. Estimates free.
W. GORDON CAMERON
162 Notting Hill Gate, London PAR. 8904

KNITWEAR

WOOL—ART NEEDLEWORK
KNITTED GARMENTS made to order
G. CANNON, 176, Upper Richmond Road Putney, London, S. W. 15

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON. RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting; translations, staff; dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY, LTD. 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 3180

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, Mayfair, 13 Half Moon St.—Well-furnished divan rooms with or without private bath; excellent service; moderate terms; constant hot water. MAYfair 0678.

LONDON—Our delightful furnished rooms are remaining open with a welcome to all. Tel. Kens. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix, 13 Beaufort Gardens, Knightsbridge

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR Repair Specialist. J. Evans, 22a St. George's Rd., Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone WIM: 3581.

TAILORING

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction; ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87, Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1. Tel. Museum 0516.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens, Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea. London, Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing, 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH and clockmaker, 25 years' experience. W. MOSTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S. W. 15.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAGNEY & RANDELL
Limited

Tailors
10 Symons Street, Sloane Sq., S. W. 1
The highest grade tailoring at very moderate prices.
Est. 1845 Sloane 1659

FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
POSTERS :: LEAFLETS :: TICKETS
HEADINGS AND ALL STATIONERY
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA S.W.3. And at Fulham.

TOMKINSONS
When It's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Knitwear, Fancy Goods, Etc.
We are always at your service
26 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
Bayswater 1174

LONDON GARDENS
Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8 Wes. 7785
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7 Ken. 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED
PHONES EUSTON 4245 ETC.
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1.
(Facing Euston Station)

E. RICHOUX
58, Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Wedding and Birthday Cakes. Ices, Dinner Sweets, Fancy Boxes for presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2

For Every
INSURANCE

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1
GROSVENOR 1942

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily. Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

HELEN WEST
Day and Evening Gowns Jumpers and Sportswear For All Occasions
48, Buckingham Palace Road, S. W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6117

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

LOOSE COVERS • CURTAINS
UPHOLSTERY WORK
CARPETS • BLINDS
CABINET MAKING
FRENCH POLISHING
REPAIRS
J. S. MASON
47 Fairfax Rd., N. W. 6 MAI 5523
Thoroughly dependable

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones { Terminus 2548 (2 lines) Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION

GREGG & CO., LTD.
Sheffield Cutlers and Ironmongers
Specialty Stainless Knives
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green
Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON N.W.--Hampstead
The **BOWMAL** Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed, attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.

Solid fumed Oak, 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in., complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance, iron frame with spring mattress.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON E.
Buckhurst Hill
Christmas Presents!
A Fine Selection of Watches, Clocks, Fancy Jewellery, Cut Glass, Etc., can be seen at—
CHARLES AWTY
51 Queens Road
Buckhurst Hill Tel. Buckhurst 0028

LONDON E.—Chingford
Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for: Cliftons Chocolates, Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.— Leytonstone
All that is new in Fashionable Wear for AUTUMN
As Usual —— *at*
BEARMANS
HIGH ROAD, LEYTONSTONE
Tel. Leytonstone 1131-6

D. NORMAN & SON
Butchers
855, High Road, Leytonstone
Telephone LEYtonstone 2386
82a, High Road, Woodford Green
Telephone BUCkhurst 3336

New and Becoming Styles in Furs and Fur Coats
R. W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
Furriers
706, High Road, Leytonstone (Lay. 1124)

LONDON E.—Stratford
BOARDMANS
THE WEST END STORE IN THE EAST
BROADWAY · STRATFORD · E15
PHONE MARYLAND 2500 (8 LINES)

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

McCANN & SON
LOTUS DELYA
The Modern Shoe Store
Knights Hill
WEST NORWOOD, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 2071

ENGLAND

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phone PUTney 0361
Chocolates and Confectionery
at 4 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

WOOTTON
FAMILY BUTCHER
SOUTHFIELDS
PUTNEY 0678 S. W. 19

RADIO SERVICE ENGINEERS
Best Makes of Radio in Stock
T. AUSTIN & SON
196 Upper Richmond Road
PUTNEY, S. W. 15
Phone PUTNEY 4940

Dakins
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
236, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15
Tel. PUTNEY 1716

LONDON S. W.--Wimbledon

WINSTANLEY LTD.
HAIRSTYLISTS
Will **"CHRISTY-CUT"** Your Hair if it is suitable
Call or Phone for Particulars
80, High St. WIM. 5204

SALES AND REPAIRS
R. TROTT
7, Queen's Road and 10, High Street
Phone Wimbledon 2373

KLEEN-KRAFT
SAME DAY CLEANERS
100, Arthur Road, Wimbledon Park
WIM. 3626
WE COLLECT AND DELIVER IN ALL DISTRICTS

W. C. Billings & Sons Ltd.
COAL, CORN and FORAGE MERCHANT
Specialists in BOILER FUELS
32 HIGH ST., WIMBLEDON, S. W. 19
Telephone Wimbledon 0112

.OF REPUTE
GEO. SAVAGE & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERY PROVISIONS, etc.
17 Wimbledon Hill Road, S. W. 19
Telephone: WIMBLEDON 0094

Telephone WIMbledon 4802-3
FOR CHOICE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
G. GREEN
Proprietors: G. Green, E. Tyler
33 HIGH STREET

Here Is A Laundry You Can Trust
THE SOUTHDOWN LAUNDRY LTD.
KINGSTON ROAD
RAYNES PARK
WIMBLEDON, S. W. 20
Tels. LIBERTY 2414/5

LONDON W.— Ealing
Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 Per Dozen Service

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN RICHMOND

LONDON W.—West Ealing
Blaker's
TELEPHONE EALING 0567
Hosiery, Drapery, Curtain Fabrics
WINDOWS FITTED COMPLETE
134-136, Northfield Avenue WEST EALING, W. 13

Ireland

DUBLIN

PIM BROTHERS LTD
One of Ireland's Better Stores
Up-to-Date Goods distinguished by Excellent Quality and moderate pricing
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Gentlemen's Outfitters
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

Springer Spaniel

The name "Springing Spaniel" was used in early times to denote all examples of the Spaniel breed. In 1902, however, the Kennel Club of England recognized the Springer Spaniel as distinct from other breeds.

Being great sporting dogs, the Springers should be kept in the open and given plenty of opportunity for field work. They are extraordinarily capable of being trained to obey signals and orders.

The Springer Spaniel is a hunting dog with speed, endurance, and agility to cope with the most difficult field conditions. He should be of medium size, active, well built for endurance, but in no way coarse or clumsy.

The most important single requirement of the Springer Spaniel is an appearance of exquisite balance giving him utility and beauty.

Vocations

Pet Tailor

A woman handy as a seamstress solicited orders for hand-tailored jackets and blankets for dogs. She obtained the names of pet owners from the city's humane society.

Her great selling point was the embroidering of the dog's name on the coverlet. Carrying a sample of each type of tailoring, she encountered no difficulty in finding as much work as she could handle, for many people delight in seeing their dogs well outfitted.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Now that the danger of out-of-town relatives is past, New Yorkers by the thousands come out of hiding and are swarming to their Fair.

Detroit News: A Berlin broadcaster claims to have requests from French poilus for "Parlez-moi d'amour" and is happy to oblige. Tearing the top off a Siegfried Line pillbox and mailing it in will be unnecessary.

London Opinion: A correspondent says that some shrubs he planted in his garden a year ago now obscure his windows and increase the electric light bills. He has resolved to cut down expenses.

Indianapolis News: It's about time for some isolationist to suggest sewing a zipper on the Panama Canal.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Arias, Dr. Arnulfo (är-nōōl′-fō ä′-ryäs) — Panama's Minister to Great Britain and France.

Bizauskas, Kazys (kä-zēs′ bĭ-zou′-skäs)—Vice-President of Lithuania.

Çakmak, Marshal Fevzi (fĕv-zē′ chäk-mäk′)—Chief of the Turkish Army.

Feuermann, Emanuel (foi′-ĕr-män) — Cellist making his first appearance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Godbout, Adélard (ȧ′-dȧ′-lȧr′ gôd′-bōō′) — New Premier of Quebec.

Guimarães, Maj. Napoleon de Alencastro (nä-pōō-lyoun′ dä′-lĕn-käsh′-troo gĕ′-mä-rĭnsh)—Brazilian Secretary of Public Works and Transport.

Scheidt, Melvin E. (shīd)—Technician of the U. S. National Resources Planning Board.

Streit, Clarence K. (strīt)—Author of the recent book, "Union Now."

Stroński, Stanisław (stänyĕ′-släf strôn′-y′-skĕ)—Minister without Portfolio and Vice-Premier of the Polish Government in exile.

von Mackensen, Hans Georg häns gâ-ôrk′ fôn mäk′-ĕn-zĕn) —German Ambassador to Italy.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

El Paso, Texas (ĕl păs′-ō).

Los Angeles (lōs ăng′-gĕl-ĕs) — Metropolis of Southern California.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Odds and Ends

Straight Up and Down

From the deepest part of the ocean to the highest point of land, it is less than 12 miles of perpendicular distance.

If Cables Were Tunnels

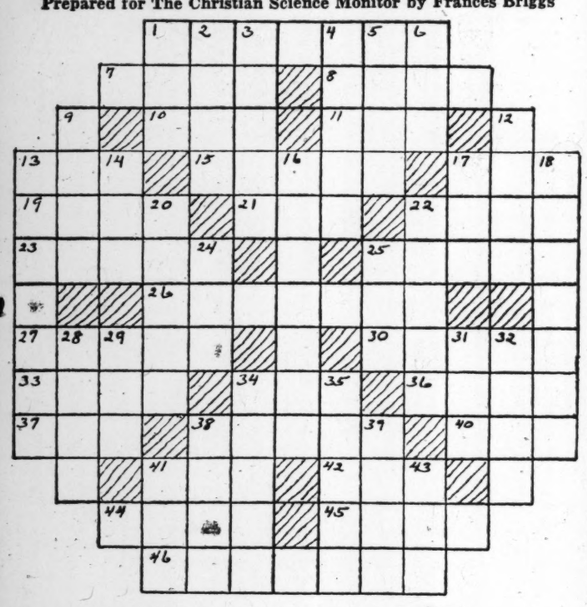
The United States has enough underground conduits for cables to make 15 small tunnels straight through the earth from pole to pole.

Speeding Sound Waves

The electrical waves that are created when a person speaks into a telephone transmitter increase the speed of sound nearly 400,000 times.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Tiflis is capital of what Soviet republic?
7—What is a tract of water reserved for artificial cultivation of some aquatic food?
8—Where are the Baikal Mountains?
10—Singular of "dice" is what?
11—"As many ——, so many minds; every one his own way."
13—What is the sidepiece joining pommel and cantle of a saddle?
15—What is any of various moths?
17—What is name of a fairy queen?
19—What is name of an area of western Soviet Russia, Asia?
21—What sloths have three claws on each foot?
22—What do you call powdered young leaves of sassafras?
23—Junia, Paul's friend, was what?
25—What is a small river north of Rome, Italy?
26—What name is given to countries on north coast of Africa from Egypt to the Atlantic?
27—What is a seaport of Eritrea?
30—What valley in Thessaly is celebrated by Greek poets for its beauty?
33—Twelve o'clock in the daytime is what?
34—Who debates with a "con"?
36—What is deep, loud cry of some wild beasts?
37—What river of China is 350 miles long?
38—What insects are usually nocturnal or crepuscular?
40—Where is West Allis (abbr.)?
41—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
42—Reverential fear.
44—A soldo is a coin, hawk, or toad—which?
45—How would you describe meat not thoroughly cooked?
46—Where is Noblesville?

Down

1—Who was Jacob's seventh son?
2—Niagara River flows from what lake to Lake Ontario?
3—What term denotes that which is final?
4—What did athletes participate in at ancient Olympia?
5—What German river flows to the Elbe?
6—What is a department of eastern France?
9—What cape is at northeastern extremity of Sicily, Italy?
12—What island is east of Java, Du. E. Indies?
13—Who was a famous American naturalist?
14—Who was a son of Herzon (Ruth 4:19)?
16—Who wrote the librettos when Sullivan wrote the music?
17—What is a coin of Palestine?
18—What rodents have webbed hind feet and a flat tail?
20—Who was Rebekah's brother?
22—What do you call a fast coach?
24—Keeper of a door lock is called what?
25—Knack.
28—In Chile, quillai bark is used as what?
29—What was relationship of Massa to Ishmael?
31—Mass of hay stowed in a barn is what?
32—What vessel for liquids has a ball?
34—What is gold monetary unit of Great Britain?
35—Who is heroine of "Gone With the Wind?
38—What is name of a river of Germany?
39—What aquatic bird generally has pure white plumage when adult?
41—Who was a king of Hamath (II Sam. 8:9)?
43—Age.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Autumn Fields

Monitor Camera Club from R. R. Thomasson, Columbia, Mo.

A Wind-Swept Farmstead

Daily Quotation

FRIENDSHIP is in loving rather than in being loved, which is its mutual benediction and recompense.—ROBERT BRIDGES.

In Lighter Vein

With Wings

"Riches," said the teacher, as he was reading to his class, "take unto themselves wings and fly away. What kind of riches does the writer mean?"

Blank looks met his gaze.

"Surely someone can answer a question like that. You, Brown, what kind of riches did the writer mean?"

Brown hesitated for a moment, and then plunged. "Ostriches, sir." —Chicago News.

The Exception

"You can take it as an elementary conception that when an article is sold it goes to the buyer," said Mr. Winter in the economics class.

"With the exception of coal," chirped the bright third-former.

"And why coal?" asked Mr. Winter.

"When that's bought, it goes to the cellar."—Kentish Mercury.

Sunk!

Husband (teaching wife golf): "Did you sink any putts?"

Wife: "Well, I hit some balls into the water, if that's what you mean."

More Howlers

Herrings travel in the sea in shawls.

Cereals are stories that last several weeks.

A centimeter is an insect with a hundred legs.

An oculist is a species of spider fish.

Afforestation is the one before the one you get out at.—Tit-Bits.

Turnabout

The dashing playboy held the girl's hand.

"Honey," he proposed, "will you marry me?"

"Oh, John!" fluttered the girl. "Have you popped the question to my father?"

"No," returned the playboy gloomily. "He asked me!"—New York American.

Achieving the Impossible

"Have you hair nets?"
"Yes, ma'am."
"Invisible?"
"Yes."
"Let me see some."—Punch.

Hey, That Man's in Again!

"He has a new job."
"Is he taking it in his stride?"
"Sure. He's a picket!"

A Word a Day

Sacerdotal

Example: "The old traditions and gods returned, magic increased its influence, and Egypt degenerated finally into a *sacerdotal* state." (Dominick: "The Bible and the Historical Design.")

Test: Without looking below, test your vocabulary by underlining the synonym of the word italicized above:

priestly	irreligious
idolatrous	hypocritical
infamous	heathen

Pronunciation: The *c* has an *s* sound, *sass-er-do′-tal* (first *a* short as in *sat*, *e* as in *maker*, *o* long as in *old*, second *a* clipped-short as in *account*; secondary accent on first syllable).

Derivation and definition: The old Romans combined the words *sacer*, "sacred," and *dare*, "to give," to form the Latin word *sacerdos*, literally "presenter of sacred offerings or gifts," which came to be applied to a priest with especial reference to his action at the altar. From this developed the immediate ancestor of our word, *sacerdotalis*, "priestly; belonging to a priest."

Our word has a direct reference to the rites and functions of priestcraft. It conjures up a picture of making oblations to a deity before an altar; and the term is not altogether without derisive connotations.

Who

Every error of the mind is the more conspicuous, and culpable, in proportion to the rank of the person who commits it.—Juvenal.

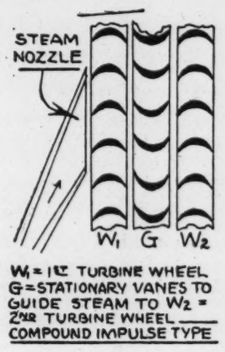
Did You Ever Wonder

How Steam and Water Turbines Work?

A turbine is essentially a motor or engine in which a wheel with vanes or buckets is made to revolve by the force of some fluid. Various fluids are used with different turbines, such as water, steam, and air.

Water wheels may be said to have been the first turbines. Today there are large generating plants in which water power is changed to electric energy. The rushing water of a river is carried downward through great steel tubes, or penstocks, to a lower level where the turbines are.

In the turbines there are wheels with vanes against which



the water is directed by nozzles and the impact of the water moves the vanes, rotating the wheel to which they are attached. Turning the wheel turns its shaft, and the shaft acts as a rotor for the dynamo attached to it.

There are two important differences between water turbines and steam turbines. First, steam expands and water does not, and steam nozzles have a larger opening at the outlet than at the inlet, while the reverse is true of water nozzles. Second, the steam turbine must be adapted to extremely high velocities, more than 10 times the maximum water velocity.

The speed at which steam may leave the nozzle frequently exceeds that of a rifle bullet—about 30 miles a minute. To reduce this velocity to usable speeds, turbines are often compounded; that is, the steam is made to flow through several turbine wheels in succession, the speed decreasing with the number of wheels. Reduction gears also are sometimes used.

Turbines are relatively silent and free from vibration, and they provide more power for less fuel and occupy less space than reciprocating steam engines. In consequence, they have been widely adopted for use in ships. Their one disadvantage for marine work is that turbines cannot be reversed, and when turbines are used, a special reversing engine is required to back the ship.

The first vessel to be driven by turbines was the Turbinia, which attained the then unprecedented speed of 34 knots. Her performance resulted in the general adoption of turbines for British naval vessels, as well as in the merchant marine. The turbines on the liner Mauretania develop 73,000 horsepower.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

In All Things

Shortly after he had accepted Christianity, a friend of William Lloyd Garrison complimented him upon the distinctness and beauty of his handwriting, which once had been so poor as to be almost indecipherable.

"I set to work to improve it when I became a Christian," explained Garrison, "for I resolved that I would make my Christianity reach into every detail of my life."

Helping Them Help Themselves

No almsgiving of money is so helpful as almsgiving of care and thought. The giving of money without thought is indeed continually mischievous. Find out how to make useful people useful; and let them earn their money instead of begging it.—John Ruskin.

Party Fun

"And"

Within a stated time each guest must make a list of as many familiar affinities as he can think of. Examples might be: Bread and butter; ham and eggs; day and night; rich and poor; far and near; etc.

To vary the game, provide each guest with a list of unfinished affinities such as: David and (Jonathan); high and (low); etc. Within a given time these are to be filled out and read. The player with the longest and best list wins.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Weather at Its Best

Sunshine is delicious, rain is refreshing, wind braces up, snow is exhilarating; there is really no such thing as bad weather—only different kinds of good weather. —Ruskin.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

After Many Days

Newtonville, Mass.

On a large farm in a northern state the results of a kindness done without thought of reward have been strikingly illustrated.

Some years ago, during a driving storm, a big car drove into the yard and a pleasant woman asked if she and her three daughters might have shelter for the night. Their chauffeur had been called home, and they did not feel like continuing their camping trip on a lake some miles away. The girls were jolly and friendly, and soon the farmer and his family and their guests were enjoying themselves greatly. After the newcomers had had a hearty farm supper, they sat in the living room and got acquainted. As the oldest girl said with a gay laugh, "We like to rough it, but enjoy being comfortable while doing so."

The guests spoke briefly of their life in a big city to the south, and the mother led the man and his wife to tell how they had built up their farm and its herd of sleek, dark-red Shorthorns. "From the start, we have had one ideal, a herd of pure-bred stock. We had to keep fewer at first, but now we are well on the way. The whole family has worked. Now our pets will put the children through the state university."

The guests the following morning wanted to pay, but the farmer would take nothing. Hospitality and a kindness to strangers do not need money, was his thought. However, a week or two later several delightful gifts arrived.

Several years passed. The depression had limited the sale of pure-bred livestock. The herd was growing too large. There was a question of being able to meet school bills.

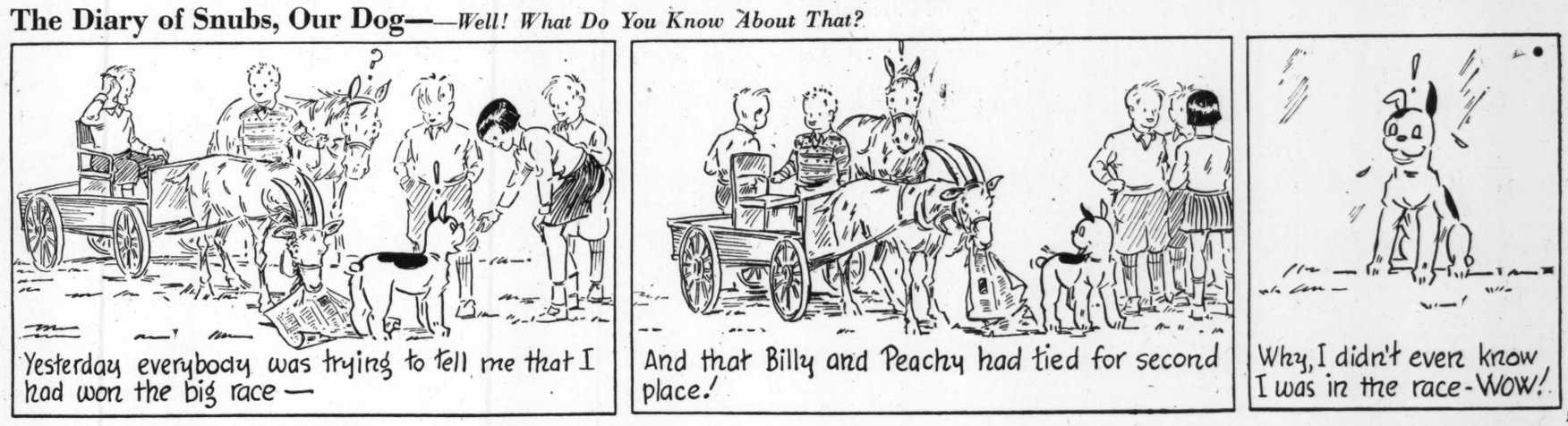
One day a stranger drove into the yard. With a broad smile he said, "Mr. —— wants to start a herd of Shorthorns and his wife says that a family which is as kind as yours must have good cows. Mr. —— wants all you can spare and says to ask you to make the price. He will trust your judgment."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Little Excess Steam*

By LE PELLEY

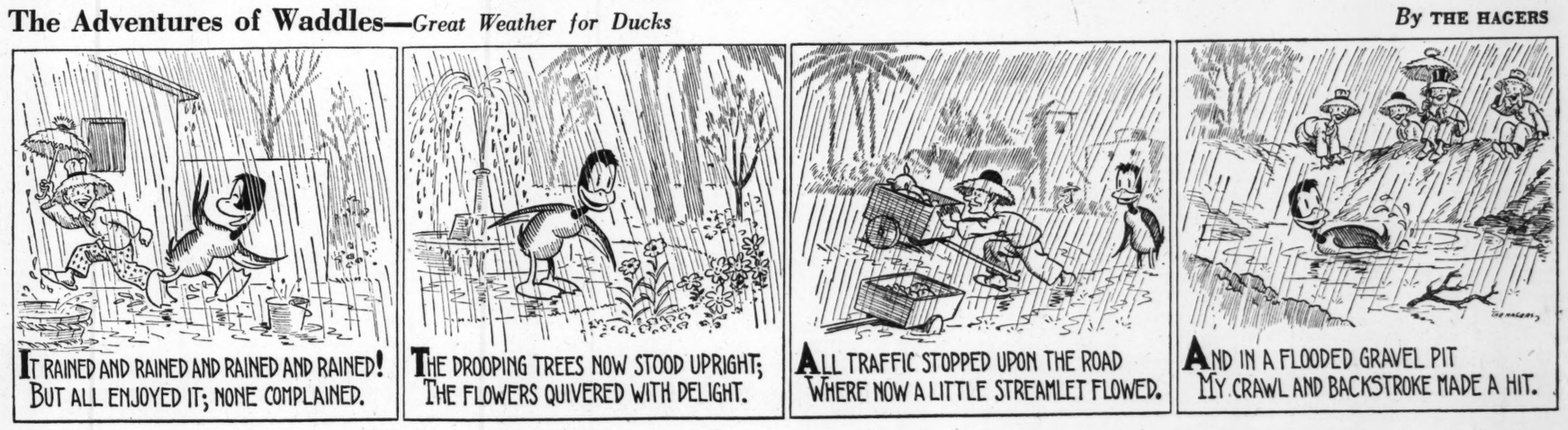
YIPPEE-E-E-E-!
BENJAMIN...! WHAT ON EARTH IS THAT RACKET ALL ABOUT..??
I DON'T KNOW, MOM — I JUST SUDDENLY FELT EXTRA PEPPY!
WELL — HEREAFTER WHEN YOU FEEL PEPPY GIVE A PERSON A LITTLE WARNING!
YES'M
YIPPEE-E-E-E-!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well! What Do You Know About That?*


Yesterday everybody was trying to tell me that I had won the big race —
And that Billy and Peachy had tied for second place!
Why, I didn't even know I was in the race-WOW!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Great Weather for Ducks*

By THE HAGERS


IT RAINED AND RAINED AND RAINED AND RAINED! BUT ALL ENJOYED IT; NONE COMPLAINED.
THE DROOPING TREES NOW STOOD UPRIGHT; THE FLOWERS QUIVERED WITH DELIGHT.
ALL TRAFFIC STOPPED UPON THE ROAD WHERE NOW A LITTLE STREAMLET FLOWED.
AND IN A FLOODED GRAVEL PIT MY CRAWL AND BACKSTROKE MADE A HIT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

How Big an Army?

The United States at this juncture in world affairs wants definitely a well-organized and well-equipped Army and Navy. Nevertheless, some of the figures in which defense programs have been unofficially discussed sound more like political than efficient military spending. Consequently, it is cause for satisfaction that Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget, has spiked as "wild" the estimates in some congressional quarters that $3,000,000,000 would be asked for national defense in 1940.

This would have been double the defense appropriations of the present year, which were approximately $730,000,000 for the Army and $773,000,000 for the Navy. The bigger portion of the talked-of sums would have been for land armaments. If the proposal was a trial balloon it has come down quickly, well punctured with senatorial criticism.

* * *

At present the Regular Army of 196,000 men, soon to be recruited to 227,000, plus a National Guard of approximately 215,000 gives an "initial protective force" of more than 400,000. The War Department's plans, it is understood, contemplate an initial protective force of 600,000 men—the authorized strength of 280,000 in the Army and 320,000 in the Militia. This expansion or at least the provision of equipment for this number may be reasonable.

But then there was talk of full war equipment for another 130,000 and of essential arms to bring the aggregate up to 1,000,000 men in uniform.

The Nation wants and should have the insurance of an adequate defense both at sea and on land. However, a military or naval arm is more dependable when developed according to a steady program than when alternately starved and surfeited. Ships or tanks all built at one time tend to become obsolete all at one time.

There is in Washington today a strange situation. Ordinarily it is the military men who must be watched that they do not overspend. Right now there is suspicion that the White House and some civilian officials are disposed to demand, for political or diplomatic purposes, a more spectacular program than reliably trained military men consider most sound.

* * *

The United States, while it is voting hundreds of millions into the military budget, should ask itself seriously, "Just what is the actual threat of invasion of American shores or outlying possessions?" and "Just what is this Army to be used for?" It is true that there are ominous clouds and that it takes two years or so to provide some kinds of military material, but any menace is certainly remote enough to permit a careful rather than hasty preparation.

Senator George Norris commented, "We certainly can't afford to waste any money now and I don't believe the need for construction speed is so great that we can't have a check on these things." It would seem sensible to devote attention in the Army to equipping an initial protective force of 600,000 until that figure is more nearly approached and to check requests for funds by comparison with this year's total of approximately $1,500,000,000. These appropriations should be carefully examined for efficient use, and not be voted simply as an act of popular excitement.

Rich at Its Own Expense

Relying on a practical knowledge of race-track patronage in New York State, Damon Runyon wrote in his column during the pre-election pari-mutuel drive that "if the State makes as much as $4,000,000 a year from the tracks it will be lucky." Anyone reading that particular column will realize what Mr. Runyon really meant was that if the State gets as much as $4,000,000 a year from the tracks it will be *un*-lucky.

The pari-mutuel system is so geared that whatever the State makes from a fixed tax rate on betting is conditioned by the amount people risk on the races. If the State makes $4,000,000 next year from this source it means patrons will have had to risk about $80,000,000. For the State to make $10,000,000 (the sum its sponsors predicted) under a system where the State's fractional gain is in inverse ratio to the citizens' enormously increased gambling would be a social calamity. Let's hope the State treasury derives as little money as possible from this source.

Replies

For small neutrals, the responses to the peace appeal by King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina cannot be very encouraging. Germany has not answered. Britain and France, through King George and President Lebrun, have made it plain that to receive their earnest consideration any offer of peace by Germany would have to go much farther than any German leader has indicated willingness to go.

Yet all the small neutrals of Europe must feel some encouragement in the upshot of the Belgo-Dutch appeal: a reaffirmation by Britain and France of their intention to stand together against the ambitions of the Third Reich. For these ambitions affect small nations more directly than they affect other Great Powers.

Strategic considerations apparently prevented immediate replies by any of the belligerents. Evidently aware that the leadership of the Third Reich may pounce on the British statement as a rejection of peace, King George usefully reminded Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold that Britain had replied favorably to their peace appeal of August 28, but that within a few days Germany had already given it final, even violent, rejection by marching into Poland.

The world now will wait for Germany's reply to the new appeal. Will the Third Reich attempt to win its case in the court of public opinion by answering the Anglo-French statements? Or will the Third Reich's leaders, because Britain and France have grasped this opportunity to reaffirm their unity, renew charges that the Dutch have been playing Britain's game, and use these as a pretext for answering the Belgo-Dutch appeal of November 7 as they answered that of August 28?

The Farm Wife's Day

One has only to view the pretentious displays at the various State and county agricultural fairs to realize the good use to which rural women are putting the leisure moments afforded by the installation of the many time and labor-saving devices which have come in recent years to the Nation's farmsteads. Sketches of no mean ability indicate the flowering of dormant artistic talents, bits of interior decoration disclose that the home maker is developing into a home beautifier.

In an earlier day, the lot of the husbandman's helpmeet was not an enviable one. It meant many weary trips to a distant well for water, laborious bending over washboards, daily cleaning of kerosene lamps—a drear monotony broken only by the time-consuming Saturday trips to town. Now this has, happily, ended. Farmyard electric plants yield illumination at the pressing of a button. Radio and the party-line telephone have brought her into intimate contact with neighbors, and with the outside world, while the ubiquitous automobile has metaphorically moved the county-seat town to her front door.

A Constructive Influence

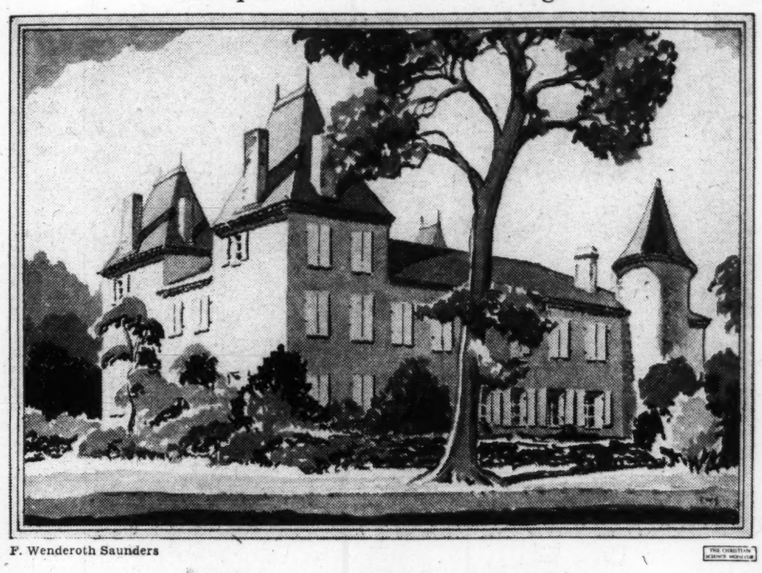
Only nineteen years have passed since American women gained Federal suffrage, but none of the regrets and few, even, of the memories of the great struggle remain. Indicative of how masculine resistance has evaporated is the fact that when the Boston League of Women Voters opened an information booth on Boston Common recently, in connection with the city election, a preponderance of those stopping by with questions were men.

This speaks highly not only of the more open thought of men, but, also, of the wisdom with which women have exercised their franchise. Hardly was the suffrage law enacted than Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt projected the National League of Women Voters.

Year by year the League has grown in effectiveness. It now numbers thirty-one State and 557 local organizations. Effort is directed toward gathering non-partisan facts about candidates and issues, and in making this information available to as wide an audience as possible. Individual candidates are never endorsed, but a definite stand is frequently taken on measures. The League, in both its national and local units, has been a potent factor in fostering the city manager form of government, proportional representation, consumer protective legislation, improvement of the civil service, and similar devices of better government.

Membership in the League—and new members are now being sought by the Boston and other units—opens a channel for constructive participation in public affairs.

Birthplace of the Real D'Artagnan



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Chateau of Castelmore in the Pyrenees

Three Musketeers Were Gascons, Too

In the south of France, in those neighboring regions which used to be known as Gascony and Bearn, not far from the city of Pau and the blue wall of the Pyrenees, lies the land of "The Three Musketeers." Here Alexander Dumas found the heroes for his famous work of fiction which has been called the greatest historical novel written in any language. Of the countless number of readers, most have assumed that these adventurous gentlemen sprang full-orbed from the pen of the novelist. Gascony, with its architectural landmarks still standing in good repair, tells another story and presents the author of the novel in a different light.

According to the book, in the year 1625 a young man of slender proportions and purse, riding a horse of curious color and plodding gait but nevertheless as proud as a bantam rooster, begins his career in a world of politics and intrigue. From this opening description of his hero one might suspect that Dumas contemplated in "The Three Musketeers" a French counterpart of Cervantes' magnificent jest, but the reader is whisked from climax to still more exciting climax with such convincing realism, and the backgrounds and most of the personages of the day are depicted so adequately that any satirical note is lost when D'Artagnan in his very first encounter draws his sword against the iron spits and pokers of the domestics at the inn of Meung-sur-Loire.

Dumas, like most novelists, changed dates, juxtaposed events, introduced new characters, and generously invented situations. In Richelieu, the leading historical personage and the arch-villain of the story, one hardly glimpses the first statesman of the century, the man who made France the strongest power in Europe. The careers of his four heroes, however, when one looks beyond the distorted imagery of the story-teller, are based on fact.

* * *

The real D'Artagnan was born some nineteen years later, that is in the same year that his fictitious namesake was beginning his adventures. His real name was Charles de Baatz de Castelmore and he was born in the Chateau of Castelmore, some thirty miles northeast of Pau, and near the town of Lupiac. The original castle, part of which remains in the foundations of the present edifice, was built in the early part of the eighth century A. D. by the Moors who had swept triumphant over Spain and as far north as Tours, France. The chateau was remodeled in the first years of the seventeenth century, attesting to better family fortunes than Dumas admitted, and remains an early Renaissance chateau more suited to living than defense. Placed on a hill and half hidden in foliage, the upper windows of the castle overlook the neighboring valleys.

It was from this chateau that D'Artagnan set forth on his adventure that led to his meeting with the Count de Rochefort. D'Artagnan used his mother's family name instead of his own. A town fifteen miles to the south bears the name Artagnan, and near there in a far less-imposing manor house still standing, D'Artagnan visited his maternal grandparents.

* * *

Chateaux formerly identified with and still bearing the names of the three inseparables are to be found to the west and southwest of Pau. The aristocratic Athos was Armand de Sillègue, whose father owned several castles in the same vicinity. Not mentioned by Dumas was the fact that De Trois-villes or De Trevilles, Captain of the King's Musketeers, was his uncle and that through his patronage Athos secured the coveted post in the famous regiment. This appointment took place fifteen years after the opening date of the novel. Two of the chateaux, of Athos and of Autevielle, are intact today.

The second of the three guardsmen, Henri d'Aramits, called Aramis, was related also to De Treville and owed his position likewise to the influence of his prominent cousin. Aramis entered the service in the same year as Athos. During his fifteen years as a soldier he became a close friend of D'Artagnan. Contrary to the novel, Aramis did not become a church dignitary but retired to his country estates.

The last of the heroes, the magnificent Porthos, with the strength of Hercules, the conceited braggart, the gourmand and dandy of the story, was the least like the man of fact. Isaa de Portau came from a noble and wealthy family; he was born in 1617 not far from the estate of Aramis, at Lanne, a village on the lower slopes of the Pyrenees. Like the others he journeyed to Paris, and served first, as was customary, an apprenticeship in a company of King's Guards. In 1643 he, too, entered the famous regiment.

The castle of De Treville, captain, patron, Gascon idol of the Musketeers, is a most imposing structure, commanding the majesty of the Pyrenees, a few miles west of Lanne. The career of Monsieur de Treville corresponds more closely to that of D'Artagnan. He sought his fortune in Paris in 1616 at the age of eighteen. By 1643 he had gained the military rank second only to that of Marshal of France. For his many services and unswerving loyalty his second master, Louis XIV, granted him several baronies and considerable wealth. Mansard, the royal architect, designed his chateau where it now rises above the valleys of the Soule and Saison Rivers.

* * *

The fact that these men were Gascons, and that all five of their fathers were stanch supporters of Henry of Navarre during the civil wars of the period, counted heavily in their favor. For this reason De Treville found favor in the reign of the son of Henry, Louis XIII, advancing gradually in the regiment of the Musketeers and becoming its leader in the year that the regency of Louis XIV began. By this time Mazarin was already Minister of State in place of Richelieu. D'Artagnan, Athos, Aramis, and Porthos were too young to serve in the reign of Louis XIII, and consequently never came in contact with the great statesman.

The years of the regency were dull compared to the exciting times of Louis XIII, when king, queen, and minister strove for ascendancy in a country still torn by civil war and threatened by Spain on the south, by England on the west, and by the Hapsburgs on the east. Many of the novel's adventures would have been impossible in the years when Louis XIV kept such a close check on the affairs of his kingdom, as is proven by the comparatively tedious reading of the last sequel of "The Three Musketeers," which is placed in his day.

The road from Paris to Calais, covered now in several hours by a fast train; Amiens, and other places along the route, bear little resemblance to the muddy highway and country towns of the seventeenth century when D'Artagnan led his three companions on horseback at top speed toward the London boat to rescue a queen in distress. However, the unchanging sunny land of Gascony at the foot of the Pyrenees might still be awaiting the return of the king's musketeers.

F. WENDEROTH SAUNDERS

Flexible Neutrality Meets Mr. Hull

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

One eminent if outraged member of the United States Senate cried last week: "What a place to transfer those ships to! Panama! right beside the Panama Canal!" And another exclaimed: "I don't believe there are enough Panama sailors and officers to man all those ships!" These statesmen were displaying a confusion of thought over the projected transfer of eight merchant vessels of the United States Lines which was not altogether unnatural in view of the tangled web of circumstance surrounding this vital matter.

Of course, none of the eight ships which were to hoist the double-starred red, white and blue banner of Panama was ever likely to see the shores of the banana republic. Nor was it probable that any citizen of Panama would ever stand on the bridge or bunk in the fo'castle of any of the eight vessels. The nearest the ships would come to Panama would be on a legal document in the Panama consulate in New York, and their crews would come largely from the banks of the Thames, the Mersey, the Clyde, or the fjords of Norway, and the harbors of Sweden.

But everybody was confused about the ship transfer problem last week. News of the proposed transfer was known on Monday, and at his press conference that day Secretary of State Hull said he did not think the question concerned him. But within a few hours he had learned better. He told Maritime Commission officials, in no uncertain terms over the telephone, that he considered the transfer—which the commission had already tentatively approved—to be a violation of the intent of the Neutrality Law, which he is partly charged with enforcing. On Tuesday noon, Secretary Hull chose the press conference method of stating flatly his opposition to the transfer.

* * *

At about the same time President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, without knowing what Secretary Hull had said, declared the project to be entirely legal, and intimated that he would probably approve it. The Maritime Commission had apparently known unofficially of the transfer for some time. It had already sanctioned transfer of nineteen vessels since the war broke out, though none since passage of the Neutrality Law. The application from the United States Lines reached the commission four days before the law was enacted.

Secretary Hull's press conference statement may go down as one of the historic turning points of the Roosevelt Administration. The issue is not simply the disposition of a few ships; the whole question of neutrality administration is concerned. Shall the Government apply the Neutrality Law strictly or flexibly? If strictly, according to the intent of Congress, then loopholes will be blocked. If flexibly, then loopholes can be opened and the act may well leak like a sieve.

It would almost seem to be President Roosevelt's intent to apply the act flexibly. He has pointed out that transfer of these ships is "legal," which may well be true. But he himself not long ago stressed the point of "conflict of laws." There seems no doubt that it would be equally "legal" for the Administration to decide that transfer of the ships violated the intent of the Neutrality Law and should not be permitted.

* * *

Secretary Hull, events have shown since, was interpreting with true intuitive skill the feeling of public and congressional opinion about the ship scheme. His associates in the department say he consulted no one before making his decision, but acted with all his typical outraged vigor. His conscience and his political instinct alike told him the transfer should be opposed. He spoke out, knowing that the President and the Maritime Commission were on the other side.

But later events seem to indicate that the President must beat some kind of retreat and join Secretary Hull. His most devoted followers in Congress, the men who put through his kind of neutrality, are unanimous against the ship scheme. Representative Sam Rayburn lunched with the President on Thursday, and is said to have laid down the law to him, insisting that Congress to a man would regard the transfer as a breach of faith.

President Roosevelt does not find retreat easy. So at his press conference on Friday, he began by laying stress on the "human" side of the ship problem—the seamen who had been trying fruitlessly to obtain a White House interview for days. Then he said sarcastically that Presidents are sometimes bound by the law, and intimated that he might not have power to prevent the transfer. And he outlined some rather far-fetched plans for relieving the seamen. He reminded hearers of a small boy who throws stones over the woodpile, chases the cat, and whittles a willow whistle while deferring as long as possible the job of lugging in the night's wood.

* * *

Upon the kind of neutrality that is administered may hinge the confidence or the mistrust of the American people in this Administration. The third term issue, the harmony of the coming session of Congress, the President's authority in next year's convention may well all be involved. That is why Secretary Hull has done his chief a magnificent service—or exposed a great weakness.

There is, of course, a good deal to be said for the ship company. The special session made no effort to indemnify the crushing financial loss the neutrality bill imposed. The lines naturally want to maintain as much as possible of the services they have laboriously built. Feeling that transfer to Panama registry automatically met the purposes of the Neutrality Law by barring American seamen and officers from the vessels and ending all United States governmental responsibility of the ships, the lines went ahead with their plan. They reckoned without popular sentiment, which regards ships owned by Americans under a dummy Panama certificate, as American ships still. And sinking of these vessels would doubtless arouse considerable emotion. No, the public had not contemplated ships in false beards, and it didn't realize the apparently rigid Neutrality Law was full of loopholes. Soon we shall see whether the loopholes will be plugged or enlarged by Administration. It is a decisive turning point.

Constructive Thinking in "The Land of the Free"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Amid the turmoil of conflicting opinions in America growing out of the conflict in Europe, would it not be well to pause long enough to seriously consider some facts.

The war is being fought to decide whether political and religious freedom shall be preserved, or whether the world shall lapse into degradation and slavery. Two of the three great democratic nations have decided, after making every effort to preserve peace, that freedom is worth fighting for. The third great democratic nation is at present undecided.

From the beginning of our national history to the present time there has been a powerful bulwark between us and aggression which made it possible for us to work out our destiny and become a glorious nation holding aloft the torch of Liberty.

While we are singing about "the land of the free, and the home of the brave," let us at the same time thank God for the bulwark that has silently defended us in both our weakness and our strength.

It is commendable to hate war, and to avoid it if possible, but can we, who sing of our freedom and bravery, stand idly by and let two-thirds of the world's democracy go down to defeat and ruin and do nothing about it?

Let us be sensible and just, as well as brave, and let us go deeply into this thing that has come upon us before we make any quick, superficial decisions. The war is young yet and there will be plenty of time for us to do some clear thinking. Let us then, in the name of all we hold dear, do some constructive thinking which will lead us to a righteous conclusion. A. S. GREENE

Port Jefferson, Long Island, N. Y.

"Housing—'Round and 'Round"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to call attention to the fact that the following statement made in a recent editorial entitled "Housing—'Round and 'Round" is misleading: "Yet labor costs are among the items that raise the price of some housing projects above the $1.50 per square foot which the Federal Government has undertaken to subsidize."

The United States Housing Authority has established $1.50 per square foot as the limit which it permits local housing authorities to pay for land for housing projects on which the United States Housing Authority is lending money. The purpose of this stipulation is to prevent soaring land prices when it becomes known that a housing authority is seeking a site in a given locality. This regulation has nothing to do whatsoever with the labor costs involved in the building of a housing project. What the editors probably had in mind is the provision in the United States Housing Act of 1937 which limits the cost of a family-dwelling unit to $4,000 or a room to $1,000 (exclusive of land, demolition and nondwelling facilities) except that in a city whose population exceeds 500,000 the family-dwelling unit may be $5,000 per family or a room $1,250 (exclusive of land, etc.). To my knowledge local housing authorities have been able to meet this requirement, though difficult, despite labor costs, through intelligent economies and careful planning. The reason $1.50 per square foot has been made an issue is that while theoretically the restriction is a wise precaution, in practice it becomes almost impossible in a large city like New York to do an effective job of slum clearance (which many experts believe should go hand in hand with housing construction) because the prices of land in slum areas is generally above $1.50 per square foot.

New York (MISS) BEULAH R. GRAD

Locusts in Arkansas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a Monitor thus summer was a letter from Delavin, Minnesota, wherein the writer expressed much skepticism regarding a newspaper statement about the rapid growth of trees in the Shelter Belt of the Great Plains area. He says: "In the last forty years I have planted a lot of trees and seen a lot more planted, but never have I seen a seedling grow to be 30 to 35 feet high nor large enough to be a fence post in three to four years."

I do not know how fast black and honey locusts grow in Minnesota, but in Arkansas that is the customary rate of growth. This spring a seedling black locust came up in my rosebed. To keep from disturbing the roots of a rosebush I chopped off the little tree at the surface of the ground. In July it had grown to a good size again and was again chopped off. I have just chopped off that determined tree the third time this year. It was half an inch in diameter and six feet high.

Locusts are frequently grown for posts.

(MRS.) H. M. JOHNSON

Fort Smith, Ark.

Money, Fame, and Thanksgiving

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Though I am liberal, I cannot reconcile changing our traditional date for Thanksgiving Day, a religious holiday actually—not a "turkey and pigskin" festival as one of your humorous writers suggested in his editorial on the subject. Certainly it should not be changed merely to hearten holiday trade. If people had the money they would spend it in the three weeks following Thanksgiving fast enough.

I would rather turn to Kipling and read: "And no one shall work for money; and no one shall work for fame," and rest a bit at Thanksgiving time. This, I believe, is a far more appropriate theme for either Thanksgiving or Christmas than the commercial strain. C. H. E.

Melrose, Mass.

"Where Is My Home?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading your editorial, "Where Is My Home?" I wish to give my own experience.

I was born and raised in Iowa where I have spent most of my life. Three years ago I found it necessary to be self-supporting. I found I could not do so in the home and so I came to Polk County where for six months I was successful. Then circumstances were such that it seemed advisable to ask for help for two days. I was offered this but given a "notice to depart." I did not accept the proffered help and have been and still am self-supporting. I have lived here fourteen months, but because of this notice and my ignorance in that I could have gone to the authorities and declared myself self-supporting, I am now a non-resident.

I am a woman past sixty years—too proud to accept relief (charity). Friends think it remarkable that I can and do support myself. Does it not seem that the State is giving very little encouragement to those desirous of being self-supporting?

Des Moines, Iowa (MRS.) M. B.

"Pageantry of Memory"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Pageantry of Memory," on the Monitor's recent editorial page, opened the gates of my memory, as I read about lightning boxes. I recalled that in Northern Kentucky we, too, had lightning boxes, but we called them lanterns. As I wandered down memory lane it seemed as if they used to put in their appearance about the time school was dismissed for the summer vacation, and reach the height of their popularity around the Fourth of July. How proudly the little girls would promenade up and down the street, vying with one another. . . . Thank you for the stroll down memory lane. 'Tis a grand feeling. (MRS.) MAE E. LEROY

Cincinnati, Ohio